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FROM THE STATUE OF ST. GAUDENS

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MILITARY CUSTOMS AND CEREMONIES.

ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THOSE IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By *Brig.-Gen. John C. Tidball, Col. and A. D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1881.

General W. T. Sherman:

GENERAL: Pursuant to your suggestions I have made examination of all the authorities accessible, and submit the following report on the Origin and Meaning of Military Customs and Ceremonies in the U. S. Army:

Most of the customs and ceremonies now practiced in the Army are to be found either in *Tactics* or *Regulations*.

With reference to the first, it is found that since the period—about 1700—when modern tactics began to assume the form of systems, these systems have changed at almost regular intervals. This, therefore, is a custom, carrying with it interesting and useful significance best understood by a chronological review of these systems themselves.

OUR TACTICS DURING THE REVOLUTION.

Prior to the war of American Independence the system of tactics, and the customs of service belonging to it, in vogue in this country, were those of the British service. Of this system Grose, in his *Military Antiquities*, says:

"After the Revolution, our system of discipline (meaning the English) was chiefly taken from the Dutch, who, under Prince Maurice, were the best regulated troops in Europe. Previously to this (such are the vicissitudes in the affairs of nations), the Spaniards were reckoned to have the best disciplined infantry. The exercise was at the commencement of the century (1700) and for many years afterwards, encumbered with a number of useless motions. The manner in which the soldiers were armed, with the heavy muskets, handloids, and other accoutrements, etc., obliged them to make wide motions, and to draw up with very extended ranks and files." [NOTE.—The handloid was a belt suspended from the right shoulder across the body; on it were hung twelve small wooden cases covered with leather. Each case contained a charge of powder, with a ball, made into a cartridge, for a musket.]

"The modern improved system is derived from Frederick (Kurfürst, Elector, the father of the great King of Prussia). He was the first that caused the manual exercises to be contracted and the motions performed close to the body. This new method came soon to be copied or imitated by other nations. About 1757 a new manual exercise was introduced into the British army, a good deal resembling the Prussian; and this exercise has of late been simplified and reduced to a smaller number of motions."

STEBUEN'S TACTICS AND MACDONALD'S FRENCH TACTICS.

This last, known as the *Tactics* of Gen. Dundas, was the system used by the American troops until about the middle of the war of Independence, when the Baron de Steuben brought over the purely Prussian system, which in an abridged form was adopted by Congress, March 29, 1779, and again sanctioned, under the new constitution, May 8, 1792.

Steuken's tactics continued in force, in the Army, until after the commencement of the war of 1812; and in the militia down to 1820. Early in 1812, General Smyth published, under sanction of the War Department, an abridgement of the French tactics of 1791, taken from an English translation by Macdonald, a few copies of which had found their way to this country. This translation being itself very imperfect, was not improved by Smyth's ignorance of military matters.

Congress passed, March 3, 1813, a resolution calling for the preparation of a system of discipline for the infantry of the Army and militia of the United States. The active operations of the war employed all the officers capable of properly executing the resolution; Duane's *Hand Book*, going but little farther than instruction for the squad and company, was the result. It was not, however, to any great extent, adopted in the Army, and the effect of the resolution was to throw back the tactical instruction of the Army, in the midst of war, into all the confusion that existed, in this respect, at the commencement of hostilities. Smyth's book, though respectable, but not equal to the wants of the time, was considered abrogated, and each officer was left, for the remainder of the war, to find such means for the instruction of his men, as he might.

About this time a man, by the name of Lacroix, republished at Boston Macdonald's translation of the French tactics. Imperfect as was this translation, and bad as was the treatment of it, by Lacroix, it proved, in the paucity of means of instruction, of considerable value to the service. It was from this that Scott, at the camp of instruction at Buffalo, drilled the troops that subsequently achieved the victories of Chippewa and Niagara. This was the first introduction, *in extenso*, of the French tactics into the American Army.

In 1814 Congress passed a resolution authorizing such modification of the French system, translated by Macdonald, as would make it conform to the organization of the Army of the United States. The subject was referred to a board of which Scott was president. The board had progressed but slightly with its labors, when the treaty of peace, terminating the war, was received at Washington. The prospect of a speedy disbandment left the board no time for reviewing its labors, which were thus but imperfectly executed. From the necessities of the case, Macdonald's translation was followed with but few corrections. The French tactics, so modified, were published by the War Department, and are known as the system of 1815.

Steuken's book still continued the guide of the militia until 1820, when Congress formally repealed the sanction that had been given to it, and enacted: "That the system of discipline and the field exercise which is and shall be ordered to be observed by the Regular Army of the United States, in the different corps of infantry, artillery and riflemen, shall also be observed by the militia in the exercise and discipline of the said corps, respectively, throughout the United States."

SYSTEM OF 1825 AND SCOTT'S TACTICS.

At the end of nine years, the book of 1815 being nearly out of print, the War Department assembled a board, of which Scott, again, was president, which was instructed "to revise the rules and regulations for the field exercises and maneuvers of infantry, and to supply a compendious system of evolutions for light infantry and riflemen." This board attempted to accomplish the object by correcting the errors in the Macdonald translation, instead of translating throughout the original French, and modifying it so as to suit our organization. There were, however, many additions and improvements. But instead of supplying by way of supplement, a compendious system for light infantry and riflemen, they gave a new and different system, in which the corresponding movements were executed by different means and commands, thus creating confusion. This work was called the system of 1825.

This system, derived from the French, was by them obtained from the Prussians. Guibert spent the year 1789 at the camp of instruction of Frederick the Great at Potsdam, where he was enabled to obtain the system published in 1791, from which ours of 1825 descended in the manner just related.

The Prussian system, adopted by the French, carried, without alteration, the latter through the revolution and the wars of Napoleon. In 1827 France began to collect the fruits of the extensive experience gained during these wars, and for the purpose of testing the theories and suggestions thrown out, a camp of maneuvers, consisting of many thousand men, was established at St. Omer's, and study and experiments in tactics continued for several years. The results were collected and combined, and in 1831 the book of Guibert was published in a revised form.

At the suggestion of the War Department Congress, in 1834, directed the Secretary of War to cause a revision to be made of the system of 1825. In pursuance with this resolution, Scott was again designated to supply the requisition, and the system known as Scott's Infantry Tactics was the result. Of this Scott pungently speaks:

In 1834-5, the autobiographer translated and adapted to the particular organization of the United States infantry, unknown hitherto, the new French Tactics on the old basis. His *General Regulations for the Army, or Military Institute*, had, in a new impression years before, dropped his name, been blurred, mutilated and spoiled under high military authority. This, his last edition of tactics, was soon, under the same protection, an idea, emanated down to utter uselessness, by the present adjutant general of the Confederate army (Cooper), without the knowledge of Scott, and next pirated in part, under the immediate protection of Mr. Secretary Jefferson Davis, by one of his pets (Hardee), now a division commander in the Confederate army, aided by another pet of the same Mr. Davis, a major-general of the United States Volunteers (Casey), who, recently, following up the old hostility of that clique, has entirely superseded Scott's tactics, with the consent of a loyal Secretary of War, and two loyal regular generals, all three confessed friends of Scott, but who did not care to know anything of the particular history or the merits of the case, and through Scott's personal neglect of his own fame and interests.

Scott's system was a close translation of the French system of 1831, changed only so far as to adapt it to the organization of the U. S. Army. Among the changes introduced was that in the formation of companies by placing the tallest men on the right, instead of on the left and left, as before; and the formation of three ranks. This latter, however, was only provisional, and never introduced in practice. In battalion maneuvers a considerable improvement was made in the method of countermarching a column closed in mass, without, as by the old method, marching the alternate subdivisions by flank outside the column, and afterwards making the countermarch.

HARDEE'S RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS.

In the meanwhile such improvements were being made in fire-arms as to make changes necessary in tactics. Movements, by the old system, were so slow and cumbersome as, unnecessarily, to expose troops too long under fire from arms of great rapidity, range, and precision. Maneuvers were wanted adapted to celerity of movement and rapid formations.

The French were the first to make a change, in this respect, by introducing a system for their *Chasseurs à pied*, a corps of troops composed of picked, active, and strong men whose superiority was tested in the Algerine campaigns. A translation of this system for the United States Service was prepared under the direction of Col. Hardee, and adopted in 1855 under the title of *Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics*. The system was full and complete up to and including exercises for a battalion; beyond this, Scott's tactics were still to be used.

The principles upon which the formations and maneuvers were made, were the same as in Scott, or indeed in every system since the time when tactics assumed the rank of an exact science: means and methods of executing the principles, constituting the chief differences between systems.

In the case of Hardee's, as compared with those preceding it, the most notable feature was that of *doubling files*, by which groups of four men each were formed in single ranks, which enabled a flank march (that most frequently used) to be made in such open order as to admit of the greatest freedom and celerity.

Another characteristic improvement was that of passing from one formation to another while in march, thus avoiding the delays arising from halts and preparatory movements; and when the movements were made at double-quick, the least possible time was occupied in their execution.

The method of obliquing, by half-facing, was introduced in this system, and was a great improvement over the old method of hobble-stepping.

Exercises for skirmishing were considerably modified by the introduction of the group-of-four principle.

Hardee's book continued to be used until 1862, when it was superseded by Casey's Tactics, which were a blending of those of Scott and Hardee.

These tactics, introduced during the campaigns of a most gigantic war, were found equal to every requirement.

Two years after the close of the war, viz., in 1867,

Upton's system was adopted, and still continues in vogue. This system is an elaboration of principles introduced in the *Light Artillery Tactics* of 1859, but which, in the process of elaboration lost much of the true essence of tactics. Nevertheless one great improvement was introduced, viz., that of dispensing with inversions. This had been done, in light artillery, years before, and proved the practicability of it for infantry.

Dispensing with inversions renders countermarches unnecessary, thus greatly simplifying tactical maneuvers.

Charges from cavalry being no longer feared by infantry armed with modern weapons, formation of squares is no longer necessary; consequently they are omitted in Upton's book. The system is based upon a unit of eight men, formed in two ranks, thus making blocks which in all movements remain intact.

In Upton's book are forms for parades and reviews of brigades, divisions and corps of infantry. These forms grew into use during the war for the Union—1861-5—and were put into shape by the late Gen. Torbert, U. S. Army.

Starting with the system of Dundas, which were the tactics used in this country during the first part of the war of Independence, we have:

Dundas'.....1775	System of.....1825
Steuken's.....1779	Scott's.....1835
Smyth's.....1812	Hardee's.....1855
Lacroix's.....1813	Casey's.....1862
System of.....1815	Upton's.....1867

making an average of one change in ten years, which corresponds precisely with the saying attributed to Napoleon, with reference to the necessity of changing in tactics.

CHANGES IN SMALL ARMS.

Closely connected with the customs of service in relation to changes in tactics were the changes in small arms; in fact the former were, in a great degree, consequent upon the latter; and, in this connection, it may not be uninteresting to take a retrospective glance at the stages marking the progressive improvements in fire-arms.

Passing over the early periods, embracing the ruder forms of this species of weapon, the first great improvement was in 1610, by Gustavus Adolphus, in the introduction of cartridges having the ball and powder in the same paper cylinder; also the cartridge-box to receive the allowance of cartridges carried by each soldier.

Before this period the powder was separate from the ball, each cartridge being carried in a wooden box suspended from a belt over the right shoulder across the body; the balls were carried in a pouch and the priming in a flask or horn. The match, in the form of a cord, was wound around the stock of the piece.

The cartridge and cartridge-box of Gustavus Adolphus continued until the introduction, within a very recent period, of a metallic instead of a paper case for the charge.

In 1671 the French adopted a flint-lock arm, which they called a *fusil*, from the Italian word signifying fire-stone, the name *mousquet* being retained only for arms prior to the flint-lock. The English in adopting the flint-lock gave it the name *fire-lock*, which continued until Dundas, in 1757, introduced the word *musket* in his tactics. The latter has always been the name used for it in the United States service, with the exception of the period when Steuken's tactics were in vogue, when it had the name of *fire-lock*, which, in drilling, was contracted and corrupted into *fluke*, from which came the term *fluke man*; a well drilled soldier placed in front of a squad to show how the manual should be executed.

The French at the time of adopting the flint-lock introduced the bayonet, which, at first, had a wooden handle fitting into the muzzle of the piece.

Previous to the introduction of the bayonet, a portion of each foot company was armed with the pike. This was for the purpose of repelling charges of cavalry while the musketeers were reloading their pieces. The bayonet made the soldier both a musketeer and pikeman, and permitted a discontinuance of the pike.

In this connection it may be mentioned that General Pike endeavored, at the commencement of the war of 1812, to have the pike introduced in the U. S. Service for the use of the third rank; but after trial, by the 15th Infantry, the idea was abandoned.

The English and other nations soon followed the example of France with reference to flint-locks and bayonets.

In 1686 the bayonet was improved by fitting it to the muzzle of the piece by means of a socket-handle, the same as at present.

Hall in introducing his breech-loading carbine (hereafter mentioned), fashioned the front end of the rammer into a bayonet, which was fixed by simply pulling it out until caught at the right point by a spring catch; thus dispensing with the cumbersome shank and scabbard. The same invention has been recently proposed by Lieut. Zalinski of the U. S. Artillery service.

Percussion caps were invented by a Mr. Shaw, of Bordentown, New Jersey, in 1817, and soon came into general use for private arms.

In 1840 the U. S. Government began the manufacture of percussion-lock muskets; and in 1847-8, during the war with Mexico, they were introduced into service, and continued in use until 1869, when this form of arm was superseded by the present breech loader.

In 1853 the Maynard primer was adopted. This device consisted of a coil of tape, upon which, at short regular intervals, were attached small disks of fulminate. The coil was contained in a recess in the lock; the act of cocking the piece thrust the end of the coil forward, thus placing one of the disks of fulminate over the vent of the cone, which being struck by the hammer exploded as though it were an ordinary percussion cap. Owing to uncertainty of fire, arising from many causes, this device was, in 1860, abandoned, and the percussion cap readopted, carrying the Army through the Civil War of 1861-5.

The rifle musket, with elongated projectile, was introduced into military service during the Crimean War, and was then known as the Minié rifle. This species of arm was introduced into the United States service in 1857. Up to this period smooth bore arms had been generally used. Rifles carrying spherical bullets had, however, been in use for special organizations long before this date, and had played a conspicuous part in all wars on this continent from its earliest settlement by whites.

During the war of the Rebellion (1861-5), breech-loading rifles were introduced to a limited extent for infantry, and generally for cavalry; but it was not until 1869 that they were adopted for all arms of service.

As early as 1700, breech-loading arms were known in Germany. In 1811, Hall patented, in this country, a breech-loading musket with a flint lock. The introduction, soon after, of the percussion cap, greatly simplified the problem of the breech-loader, and between 1818 and 1825 he perfected his invention and adapted it to his well known carbine, which was adopted for mounted troops, and was the arm chiefly used by them during the war with Mexico. Subsequently Sharps and other carbines were introduced; but the great impediment to success was in the cartridge, and it was not until after the invention of the metallic cartridge shell (about 1855), with its successive improvements, that the present arms of marvellous power, precision, and simplicity, were made possible.

Revolving fire arms, although known as early as the sixteenth century, were introduced in no service until the war with Mexico, 1847-8, when Colt's pistol was adopted, and has since continued, in some form or other, to be used as a military weapon.

From an examination of dates, it will be found that changes in tactics have followed closely upon improvements in fire arms.

In the artillery and cavalry branches of service, changes in tactics have likewise followed closely upon the heels of improvements in fire arms, but the epochs are not so distinctly marked as in infantry. Mention of the different systems for these arms is therefore omitted.

[The concluding portion of this interesting report we shall give another week.—ED. JOURNAL.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE NEVADA BADGE CONTEST.

FORT ———, May 25.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have read your pertinent remarks in JOURNAL of May 21, as to distances to be shot over for "Nevada Badge." Why not make the distances 200 and 300 yards, with 5 shots standing at 200 yards, and the remainder at 300 yards divided between the kneeling and lying positions? This would give general satisfaction.

RANGELESS.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The justice of lineal promotion and the injustice of regimental promotion are easily comprehended by reference to the new Army Register, where the slow promotion in certain regiments is clearly set forth.

Counting the senior 20 1st lieutenants, we discover that they are distributed in order of rank as follows: 3d, 7th, 10th, 16th, 2d, 18th, 5th, and 8th. Of these the 3d Infantry contains the four senior, ranking back to 1864 and '65. Of these, again, Mitchell, who stands at the head of the list, has served in the Army over 26 years, and as an officer since April, 1863. He has been 16½ years a 1st lieutenant and for over 11 years as the senior lieutenant in his regiment. During this time, nearly a hundred men who entered the Service after he was appointed an officer, have been promoted to their captaincies ahead of him. The other three in the same regiment are the only 1st lieutenants in the Army ranking from 1864 and '65.

Then follow the 7th Infantry with 2, the 10th with 3, the 16th with 2, the 2d with 2, the 18th with 3, the 5th with 3, and the 8th with 1—making up the senior 20 who have served as 1st lieutenants for 14 years or over; and who time and time again have witnessed their juniors, without any personal question of merit, attain their captaincies ahead of them, because they were more fortunate in being appointed into a regiment where the promotion was more rapid.

NOT ONE OF THE 20 IMMORTALS.

THE INDIANS AT FORT BUFORD.

FORT BUFORD, DAKOTA, May 10, 1881.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I wonder how long the Interior Department intends keeping the Indians at this post in a state of uncertainty? It is cruel; being without arms or ponies they cannot hunt, and have no resource but to sit in their tepees and think over all the stories that have been told them—stories that turned them back when on their way to surrender: that their chief men would be hung or shot, the rest kept as prisoners and starved.

There is nothing more needed by thinking men, to prove the wisdom of giving control of the Indians to the War Department, than the present state of things at this post.

There are over one thousand here, including squaws and little ones. Part of them were conquered by surrounding and shelling their camp, burning every tepee, leaving them shelterless and without food, when the

weather was 43 deg. below zero for three weeks at a time. The others were compelled to submit by the starvation of themselves and ponies. Had the power been in the hands of the War Department these people would have been quietly settled, instead of keeping them here in suspense, wondering if the delay means punishment at last. They are restless and dissatisfied, renegade Yanktons telling them they are to be sent to Standing Rock, where they will be starved, the people there being in almost open revolt because of the injustice of the agent. They want an agency by themselves, and to have Captain Clifford left with them, at least for a time, until they have learned some of the ways of civilization. There are many of the friends and some relatives of the Fort Berthold Indians among these, who know what the Captain did for that agency during the three years he was with them. (Even to this day scarcely a boat passes Berthold without Captain or clerk being buttonholed to listen to the wish, and give advice as to the means, of getting back their own agent, as they call him.) This knowledge, added to the confidence they have learned to feel under his charge since the surrender, makes them stubbornly determined to have no other. Major Brotherton is a very thoughtful man, comprehends a question or position from all points, and it would have been well for Indians and Government if the settlement had been in his hands, for it is not possible for the matter to be thoroughly understood by those not present. Pens and wire are good, but not equal to personal observation in this matter. It must be a relief to all when once settled without danger of losing the advantages gained last winter.

There are many fine specimens of the red man here. The most noble is chief Gall; he has a grave, intelligent face. When first captured he looked very sorrowful; to use his own expression his heart was on the ground; but since proving the falsity of the stories told them he is contented, and pleased that his people shall be settled if they have their own agent. His band are under the best discipline, and his camp the neatest of any here.

Judging Gen. Terry by the estimate of his officers, he must be a kind and efficient commander, but I am sure he does not realize the great interests centred here just now, or he would surely spare time from other duties to visit this post.

N. M. C.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

LETTER FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 27, 1881.

THE United States Light-house steamer *Cactus* is doing considerable work in this vicinity. A few days ago she placed a whistling buoy on Whale Rock, near this port. This rock has been the cause of many shipwrecks.

1st Lieut. J. M. K. Davis has returned to Fort Adams. He accompanied the 1st U. S. Artillery Band to Governor's Island. By the way, this excellent band is greatly missed at this place.

Prof. Moses G. Farmer, the venerable electrician, and Prof. Walter N. Hill, the chemist at the Torpedo Station, are away on brief vacations. The new torpedo class will report next week, and will commence their 3 months' study of torpedoes and their appliances. The new class will receive a cordial welcome from the commanding officer, Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N. Everything is in readiness for the class. The island never looked prettier than it does just now.

Surgeon W. J. Simon, U. S. N., is temporarily at the Perry House.

Chief Engineer Charles Lee Snyder, U. S. N., and family, have taken apartments at the Bellevue Villa for the season.

Mr. Samuel F. Barger, of New York, has entered upon the occupancy of Commodore Baldwin's villa, known as "Snug Harbor," on Bellevue avenue.

Major F. E. Taylor has returned to duty at Fort Adams.

The troops at Fort Adams have been invited to participate in the parade and exercises on memorial day.

Tuesday next is Newport's red letter day. The Legislature will be convened and the Governor will be inaugurated in "ye ancient form." The troops at Fort Adams and the officers at the Torpedo Station have been invited to participate in the inauguration parade.

A battalion of naval apprentices from the U. S. apprentice ship *Minnesota*, under command of Lieut. McCarty Little, landed at Fort Adams Tuesday afternoon and occupied the afternoon in battalion and company drills. The Newport *News* of Wednesday said of them: "It is certainly remarkable to note how quickly these boys (some of them so small as to require a wooden musket), become imbued with that *esprit de corps* which incites them to such proficiency, employed as troops."

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued containing a copy of the instructions given to the Ordnance Committee by the Secretary of State for War. The general subjects with which the committee is to deal will relate to improvements in heavy, siege, and field ordnance, and machine guns, including the method of construction of the guns and their carriages, projectiles, ammunition, and stores; range finders and other instruments required for the efficient working of ordnance; and questions connected with gunpowder and explosives generally. The president of the committee is to be a general officer of the Royal Artillery, and the vice-president an officer of the Royal Navy. The members are to be two naval officers, or one naval officer and one officer of marines; two artillery officers; one engineer officer; one artillery officer *ex officio*, the ordnance consulting officer for India and two civilians, to be members of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The secretary and the assistant secretary are to be artillery officers. The committee is to meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, to compile and forward to the War Office an abstract of its proceedings quarterly, and to report annually in January.

THE TRICK SIGHT.

ONE of our correspondents whose experience with the Indians has not given him entire confidence in their willingness to submit themselves to scientific experiments, sends us the following illustration of what he thinks would be the result of undertaking to apply to actual practice in the field, paragraphs 316-325 of Laidley's "Rifle Firing," on "Aiming with a Rest Overhead:"



In paragraph 321 Col. Laidley informs us that "men will go through the drill best when they are interested; and if it becomes monotonous from going over the same thing without change or variation, the men will lose their interest and cease to improve." The instructor "will, therefore, guard against monotony by varying the drill as far as possible." Certainly the occasional introduction of the incident suggested by our correspondent's modification of Laidley's plate XVI. would prevent the loss of interest, which the author of "Rifle Firing" anticipates.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

"TIM'S CHICKENS."

It was in '67 while the 3d Heavy's lay at Fort Adams, that Tim came to us. Cold weather captured him.

Tim was N. G. for guard duty, although the "orderly characters" of Batt. H one morning consolidated and fixed him out with their kits and clothes, so that he actually "run off" the "crack orderly" of Batt. B, to the glory of Tim and the astonishment of our good adjutant.

The "Holy Stone" was Tim's horror, while "fatigue duty" nearly killed him, though it was generally admitted that he could put more time and lacer on a single 10 in. shot than the whole ordnance detail. But Tim stood high on the sick list; no music sounded so melodious as the "sick call." Taking his bitters with his sweets, no medicine was too good for him. Particularly fond of powders, and careful and economical in their use, as the officer of the day remarked upon finding three or four dozen concealed under Tim's bed tick, where he had deposited them after his return from different sick calls.

Finally Tim was detailed in the Q. M. D., and placed on duty at the stables, some distance from the fort. Shortly after the boys on pass to town heard from different sources of Tim's fine chickens, and Tim's fresh eggs, etc., but upon returning home by way of the stables, no chickens were visible, but Tim could invariably be seen up in the feed room, seated on a bag of oats or corn—with a hymn book in hand—singing, "Oh! Won't that be Joyful," or "I wish I was an Angel," and such camp meeting songs.

"Moral man!" quoth the chaplain. "Steady fellow!" said the quartermaster. "A gentleman loike his fayerther before him!" remarked Mrs. O'Grady as she handed out her apple pies with leather crust, at 25 cents each, collect pay day "with the rest of the wash." By and by an increasing deficiency in oats and corn became apparent. Sacks were weighed in the balance and found wanting. The Q. M. was perplexed. The men, ignorant. No mice in the stable, no extra horses, and Tim kept singing his hymns louder, while the corn disappeared faster.

One evening the other men on duty at the stables went to town, leaving Tim in charge. Returning an hour sooner than expected, they saw a light in the feed room, then extinguished, and a form twice the size of Tim's, but his face emerge from the stable and out of sight. The mystery was a mystery no longer. An inspection of Tim's wardrobe the day following, while he was absent at "chuck," revealed pants and blouses with double linings—capable of being stuffed to any degree. A plan to catch him was quickly laid for the same evening; therefore absenting themselves under pretence of visiting town, they quietly returned and secreted themselves in such favorable positions as to watch the *modus operandi* adopted by the "Psalm singer," as he was styled. Tim came up stairs fully equipped, and shortly a peck of corn had vanished within his elastic pants; a dozen pockets in the blouse consumed another peck, which done, he was off "over the hills and far away." But not alone, "the troops were in his rear" scenting, not

powder, but eggs. A walk of nearly a mile off the main road brought them to Tim's roost, and it indeed was appropriately named. Hens, ducks, chickens, and turkeys of high and low degree, welcomed his arrival, and his appearance was the signal for several solos by the more prominent roosters present.

Tim began "sowing broadcast," and was rapidly reducing himself to regulation size, when, from each side, came an unearthly howl, accompanied by the boys' appearance. Had a battalion of ghosts suddenly appeared Tim could not have been more terrified. Escape was out of question; he was caught "on the fly," without a chance of a "home run."

"Ah! boys, and how did ye find my little place? Sure ye'll not tell on me, for its a little surprise I'm after making for the boys up in the fort. Its plenty of fine turkeys, and ducks, and eggs—I'll be after giving them for Christmas dinner."

"How do you raise all the feed for your roost?" asked the boys.

"Sure," said he, "the Lord never makes a mouth but what he makes something to put in it."

"Well, come on," said they, "you are wanted at the stables."

Tim faced about and started for the stables, when the first thing that met his sight were two parallel lines of corn, which, when the boys compelled him to follow, led straight from his rancho to the feed room.

The boys, the evening previous, had cut the lining at the bottom of each leg of his elastic pants, and as he walked off the corn had leaked out, thus forming the trail, which led to his detection.

Tim's chickens were sold.

SCALES.

TARGET PRACTICE.

MOUNTED TARGET PRACTICE.

REPORT of a mounted target practice, skirmish drill of Co. F, 1st U. S. Cavalry, held at Boise Barracks, I. T., May 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1881. Officers present, Capt. W. R. Farnell. May 2, 25 men present on drill; 20 rounds ball cartridges per man; three targets in line, two A and one B:

Scores and their Value.

Targets.	2s. (outers.)	3s. (inners.)	4s. (centres.)	5s. (bull's.)	Total.
B.....	69	30	15	11	125
A.....	23	9	2	3	37
A.....	40	13	8	8	69
Total hits.....	132	52	25	22	231

Remarks.—490 shots were fired—10 cartridges were collected from the men after drill. Per cent. of hits, 47.14. The targets were placed in line midway between two butts or mantlets, the butts being about 50 feet apart and inconvenient for targets, for the men at the extreme ends of the skirmish line. Day cloudy, no wind. Commenced firing at 600 yards, dismounted, leading horses, and advancing in skirmishing order, firing. After a few shots were fired, the trumpet sounded "Cease Firing," "Mount," "Forward," "Commence Firing," (battle range). The advance being at various gaits, to within about 150 or 160 yards of the targets, then "cease firing," "to the rear," "at a trot," "halt," "commence firing," and so on until near the 600 yards range, when the ammunition was exhausted; of the shots that missed, about 1 in 6 too high, 1 in 3 or 4 too low, and the balance to the right or left, and very close to the target.

May 3, 27 men present on drill; 20 rounds per man; four targets, two A and two B:

Scores and their Value.

Targets.	2s. (outers.)	3s. (inners.)	4s. (centres.)	5s. (bull's.)	Total.
A.....	3	2	2	0	7
A.....	34	18	8	0	60
B.....	36	24	15	5	80
B.....	27	39	13	14	93
Total hits.....	100	83	38	19	240

Remarks.—540 shots fired. Per cent. of hits, 44.44. Strong wind blowing across line of fire.

The same order of firing observed as on day previous, with same changes in men and horses, caused by usual garrison details. Misses, nearly same as yesterday.

May 4, 22 men present; 20 rounds per man; targets the same as on the 3d:

Scores and their Value.

Targets.	2s. (outers.)	3s. (inners.)	4s. (centres.)	5s. (bull's.)	Total.
A.....	11	7	6	0	24
A.....	5	3	2	0	10
B.....	34	13	10	9	66
B.....	41	7	13	7	68
Total hits.....	91	30	31	16	168

Remarks.—435 shots were fired—five cartridges were collected from the men after drill. Per cent. of hits, 38.62. Wind about the same as yesterday.

More shooting mounted and at rapid gaits, advancing and retiring, than on previous days, and at longer ranges. Some young and restless horses in line to-day. Shots too high, 1 in 4, and too low, 1 in 3.

May 5, 26 men present on drill; 20 rounds per man; targets the same as day previous:

Scores and their Value.

Targets.	2s. (outers.)	3s. (inners.)	4s. (centres.)	5s. (bull's.)	Total.
B.....	28	14	10	6	58
A.....	41	22	10	2	75
B.....	64	29	18	7	118
A.....	27	13	4	2	46
Total hits.....	160	78	42	17	297

Remarks.—520 shots fired; 3 or 4 bad cartridges reported. Per cent. of hits, 57.11. Wind, changing.

Order of drill: Platoons (2) alternating on skirmish line, more advancing and retiring mounted between 500 and 200 yards range than on the 1st or 2d day; after mounting, sights were adjusted to battle range, under previous careful instructions.

N. B.—This is a remarkable score, and will be difficult to equal or excel.

May 6, 35 men present on drill; 20 rounds per man; targets changed so as to rest adjacent to one of the butts or mantlets. The latter covered with wood-colored paper, obscuring all old bullet marks. The additional men being extra duty men, out for the first time, and their horses very restless:

Scores and their Value.

Targets.	2s. (outers.)	3s. (inners.)	4s. (centres.)	5s. (bull's.)	Total.
B.....	34	11	10	6	61
A.....	38	20	9	1	68
B.....	64	27	32	21	144
A.....	44	19	9	2	74
Total hits.....	180	77	60	30	347

Remarks.—700 shots fired. Per cent. of hits, 49.57. A very strong wind blowing across line of fire from VIII. to II. o'clock.

The order of firing the same as yesterday. The ground over which the company advanced is bad; for nearly 400 yards it is a glaring sand bed, from the spring freshets; the balance is sand and sedgebrush, and full of rubbish heaps, such as broken glass and crockery, old cans, etc., etc. 32 shots struck the butt. Misses, 8-10 too high, 5-10 too low. Fourteen men who participated in the week's shooting are not yet a year in the company.

W. R. FARNELL,
Captain 1st Cavalry, commanding Co. F.

—G. O. No. 5, Hdqrs Department of Dakota, May 2, contains tabulated extracts taken from the target reports of companies serving in this Department during the month of March. From the tables it is learned that the best shot at 160 yards was Corporal W. O'Donnell, Co. I (Roberts), 17th Infantry. His score was 96 per cent. The best shots at 200 yards (each making 88 per cent.) were Sergt. P. Collins and Private W. Mill's, both of Co. C, 7th Infantry. 2d Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, Co. I, 17th Infantry, and Private J. Connolly, Co. F, 17th Infantry.

—The following is the result of the contest between teams of eight members each of the Presidio and Pacific Clubs, on the Presidio range, San Francisco. The Presidio Club was composed of officers and men of the 4th U. S. Artillery, and the Pacific Club of officers and men of the California National Guard:

First stage, April 23; distance, 200 yards; 40 shots each.

PACIFIC CLUB TEAM.	PRESIDIO CLUB TEAM.
Capt. F. Kuhle..... 179	Pvt. W. Temple..... 172
Sergt. J. E. Klein..... 178	1st Lt. J. L. Wilson..... 171
Capt. N. Williams..... 177	1st Lt. H. R. Anderson..... 170
Lieut. R. McKillican..... 176	1st Sergt. H. Lowry..... 169
Pvt. H. T. Sime..... 173	Pvt. J. F. Penoyer..... 166
Pvt. D. B. Bankhead..... 171	Pvt. C. Hoyt..... 166
Lt. M. N. Laufenburg..... 169	Pvt. E. Hess..... 164
Col. S. E. Beaver..... 168	1st Lt. C. P. Miller..... 164

Aggregate..... 1391

Aggregate..... 1342

Second stage, May 7; distance, 500 yards; 20 shots each.

PACIFIC CLUB TEAM.	PACIFIC CLUB TEAM.
1st Lt. J. L. Wilson..... 86	Mus. H. Cummings..... 91
Pvt. J. F. Penoyer..... 85	Sergt. N. Williams..... 86
Col. H. J. Burns..... 85	Lt. R. McKillican..... 85
1st Lt. H. R. Anderson..... 84	Pvt. G. H. Brown..... 79
Sergt. P. Petersen..... 83	Sergt. H. T. Sime..... 78
Pvt. C. Hoyt..... 83	1st Lt. H. Hook..... 70
1st Lt. J. Garrard..... 77	Pvt. L. G. Perkins..... 63
Pvt. E. Hess..... 75	Sergt. F. Kuhle..... 57

Aggregate..... 658

Aggregate..... 609

* N. G. C.

—The Chief of Ordnance, on the 11th of April, issued the following memoranda: The 250,000 solid-head reloading cartridges, 70 grains powder, 500 grains bullet, Frankfort Arsenal manufacture, have been issued to different companies in the Army for the purpose of testing the increased accuracy and range claimed for the 500 grain bullet over the 405 grain service bullet, with equal charge of powder; also, for testing the reloading qualities of the shells when reloaded with service bullet. They will, therefore, be reloaded with service bullet, care being taken to resize the shells after each round fired.

The object being to determine whether or not to adopt this solid-head reloading cartridge for service.

PETITION FOR COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

We have received from the officers of the 8th Infantry a copy of the following petition, which they are distributing to the various posts for signatures:

It is desired that this appeal to Congress for *Compulsory Retirement* of officers at the age of sixty-two, or forty years service (or a portion similar in its nature), be signed by the regimental officers of the Army, and forwarded to the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House; this should be done on or before the commencement of the coming session.

Ample encouragement has been given to justify the assertion that Congress will give favorable consideration to the measure, if presented in a way which will put the national Legislators in possession of the fact that the influence of a few superannuated gentlemen of the service has from time to time defeated the measure which a large majority of officers only ask to have applied to themselves.

It is rational to state that officers of the Army, particularly those of the line, who are always subject to efficient field service, should be looked upon as men holding positions altogether unlike men of whom only executive ability or mental labor is required, and that the physical qualification of an officer in command of troops should be equal to any emergency.

It is not only exceedingly unfair to junior officers, but often fatal to the objects for which troops are put in the field, to maintain commanders who are not able to endure the trials and exposure necessary to ensure success, and so frequently, on occasions when their troops are suddenly called in to activity, must be replaced by their juniors, who, deprived up to the moment of action of all care and responsibility of command, cannot be as efficient as they would be were they to fill permanently the places in which they are expected to act.

Attention is also invited to the unfairness endured by officers of the lower grades, who, by the present law, become much too far advanced in life for their rank; they are discouraged and indifferent to a degree that must impair their efficiency.

The object of this paper is to ask Congress to enact a law which shall apply to the line of the Army (cavalry, artillery, and infantry), for the compulsory retirement of all officers at the age of sixty-two, or forty years service.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 49, H. Q. A., May 21, 1881.

I. The safety-notch of the rifle-musket now issued to troops having been introduced since the adoption of the pre-ent system of Infantry Tactics (Upton's), so much of paragraph 72 as prescribes that "the piece is habitually carried at half-cock" is modified to read: *The piece is habitually carried at the safety-notch.*

II. Paragraph 113 is therefore modified to read: The recruit being at order arms, bayonet fixed, to cause an inspection of arms, the instructor commands:

1. Inspection; 2. Arms.

Commencing on the right, the instructor inspects the pieces in succession. Each recruit, as the instructor approaches him, tosses his piece quickly with the right hand opposite the left eye, catching it with the left hand between the rear-sight and the lower band, the thumb extended along the stock, the barrel to the right, and inclined slightly to the front, the hand at the height of the chin; he then passes his right hand quickly to the lock, placing the thumb on the head of the hammer, the elbow raised as high as the hand, the fingers, closed together, extending in front of the lock. (Two.) The recruit presses the thumb on the hammer, lowering the elbow at the same time, and brings the hammer to the half-cock; then drops the right hand by the side; the instructor takes the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock (the recruit dropping the left hand by the side), inspects and hands it back to the recruit, who receives it with the left hand in the position prescribed in the first motion, passes his right hand, as before, to the hammer, and the forefinger to the trigger, which he pulls, at the same time pressing the hammer downward to free it from the half-cock notch, thus bringing the hammer to the safety-notch; the piece is then lowered with the left hand, seized near the middle band with the right and brought to the position of order.

As the instructor returns the piece, the recruit next on the left throws up his piece to the position of inspection, and so on throughout the squad.

Should the piece be inspected without handling, the recruit brings the hammer to the safety-notch, and resumes the order as the inspector passes to the next man, who immediately tosses up his piece.

G. O. 50, H. Q. A., May 24, 1881.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following orders are published for the information of the Army, and paragraphs 2150 and 2184 to 2191, inclusive, of the codified Regulations (now in the hands of the printer), are modified accordingly:

I. The Quartermaster's Department will provide, with the appropriation for "regular supplies" for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1881, lamps, lanterns, mineral oil, wicks, and lamp chimneys at the various military posts and forts, and will, as each post and station is supplied, relieve the Subsistence Department of the duty of furnishing all lights heretofore supplied to the Army by the latter department, except as hereinafter provided.

II. The issue to troops after July 1, 1881, of candles as a component part of the ration is hereby, by authority of the President, under section 1146, Revised Statutes, discontinued in all cases where illumination with mineral oil shall be supplied under the provisions of this order.

III. The Subsistence Department will continue the issue of the established ration of candles to troops in the field, on detached service, etc., where lamps cannot be used.

IV. In stables candle-lanterns only should be used, for which candles will be issued by the Subsistence Department; the number of lanterns for use in stables at any post to be such as the commanding officer, with the approval of the department commander, shall require, and the quantity of candles for the purpose to be such as the commanding officer shall certify and order as necessary. The candle-lantern will be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department.

V. Lanterns having one or two 3/4 inch argand burners will be provided in quantities as follows, viz.:

1. To troops in barracks and quarters, and in hospitals, at the rate of one burner for every ten men or fraction thereof when the fraction is over one-half of this number, and a lamp with single burner for each of the non-commissioned staff officers and each 1st sergeant.

2. For the guard houses, post school rooms when used at night, post reading rooms, post libraries, and the authorized offices, a lamp with single burner for each room; and for post hospitals, except sick wards, such number of burners as may be necessary, to be regulated by the post surgeon and post commander, not exceeding one burner for each room.

3. Post chapels, when used at night, will be lighted by lamps transferred from other rooms where not at the time in use.

VI. Oil lanterns will be issued as follows, viz.: For the illumination of posterns, walk-ways, passage-ways, storehouses, or other parts of military posts exterior to quarters and barracks, which, for purposes of police, protection of public property, or the proper performance of oil or garrison duties, the commanding officer of the post, with the approval of the department commander, shall require to be lighted, such number of oil lanterns as the department commander shall in writing authorize for the purpose, will be furnished upon requisitions approved by the commanding officer of the post, a copy of the authority of the department commander to be furnished by the commanding officer to the issuing officer, for file with the vouchers upon which the issues are made. Issues of oil, wicks, and chimneys for the purpose will be made by issuing officers on special requisitions, in duplicate (form annexed), designating the number and location of lights for which required, one copy of which is to be filed with the voucher on which the issues are made.

VII. Mineral oil having a flash point not lower than 135 deg. Fahrenheit will be supplied for the lamps and oil lanterns herein provided for.

VIII. The rate of issue of mineral oil will be as follows: For all lamps in barracks, reading-rooms, school-rooms, and other places where the lights are required to be extinguished at taps, at the rate per burner of nearly two ounces avoirdupois for each hour of authorized illumination. A gallon of standard oil weighs one hundred and four ounces or six and one-half pounds avoirdupois. In making estimates and requisitions quartermasters will calculate at the rate of one gallon of oil for fifty-two hours use of each burner. For all oil lanterns, such quantities as the commanding officer shall order and certify as necessary, regard being had by him to the burning capacity of the lantern and the daily number of hours of authorized illumination.

IX. The hours during which lamps and oil lanterns may be kept lighted at each post will be such as the commanding officer thereof, with the approval of the department commander, may announce.

X. Post quartermasters will, except as herein otherwise ordered, issue lamps, lanterns, oil, wicks, and chimneys upon requisitions approved by the post commanders.

XI. It shall be the duty of the officer inspecting the barracks at morning inspection to ascertain that all lamps in

use have been filled and made ready for lighting. These lamps are never to be filled after dark.

XII. Officers of the Army are not entitled to lights in their quarters at public expense, but they may buy from the Quartermaster's Department, at contract cost, such moderate quantity of standard mineral oil and such lamps, wicks, and chimneys, of adopted patterns, as may be needed in the rooms actually occupied by themselves and families. This privilege is limited to the lamps, oil, wicks, and chimneys of patterns, kinds, and qualities like those provided by contract for use of the troops.

XIII. All regulations and orders in conflict with these orders are hereby revoked.

By command of General Sherman :

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 51, H. Q. A., May 25, 1881.

As an encouragement to faithful and deserving non-commissioned officers serving at distant stations, and the better to promote the efficiency of the recruiting service, a number of sergeants, not to exceed eight, will be annually detailed from the infantry and cavalry regiments for service at the general depots, in the proportion of three to each of the General Service depots and two to that of the Mounted Service.

These details will be made by regimental commanders, on notification from the Adjutant-General's Office. Only such sergeants will be selected as may from length of service, fitness for that special duty, and meritorious conduct be entitled to preference.

To inaugurate this system a sergeant (actually with his regiment) will be selected from each of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Infantry, and from the 1st and 2d Cavalry, by the regimental commander, who will direct him to report to the Superintendents of the General and Mounted Recruiting Service, respectively, on the first day of July, 1881. These details will, as a rule, be for one year, at the expiration of which term the men will be relieved by sergeants to be selected from such other regiments of infantry and cavalry as may be indicated from these headquarters.

Sergeants found inefficient or not to possess an aptitude for this service will be reported by the depot commanders to the Adjutant-General, through the superintendent, with a view to having them relieved and returned to their respective regiments, when the detail will then pass to other regiments to be designated from these headquarters.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, May 19, 1881.

Announces a reservation of public lands for wood and timber, for the military post of Fort Meade, D. T.

The Post Commander of Fort Meade, will furnish for the War Department, a plat of the whole reservation for that post, with the boundaries accurately delineated thereon, showing also the principal features of the topography of the reservation.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF TEXAS, May 5, 1881.

Owing to the reduced allotment of funds on account of Army transportation, fixes the number of civilian employees to be allowed at the various posts; all others to be at once discharged.

CIRCULAR No. 6, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, May 10, 1881.

Publishes the record of target practice of troops serving in this Department for the month of April, 1881.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Absalom Baird, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Milwaukee, Wis., and Saint Paul, Minn., for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of disbursing officers at those places (S. O. 52, May 21, M. D. M.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. C. W. Williams, A. Q. M., McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga., will proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., on business connected with the National Cemetery thereat; on completion thereof he will return to his station (S. O. 49, May 20, D. S.).

Capt. D. D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., will, upon the completion of the duties assigned him in connection with the relief of the sufferers, caused by the overflow of the Missouri River, proceed to, and take station as Depot Q. M. at Pierre, D. T. (S. O. 89, May 13, D. S.).

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect upon being relieved from duty as Chief Q. M. Dept. of Arizona by Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is granted Capt. E. B. Grimes, A. Q. M. (S. O. 50, May 20, W. D.).

Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M. Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and return, on public business connected with his Dept. (S. O. 57, May 10, D. N. M.).

So much of par. 12, S. O. 112, May 16, 1881, from W. D., as directs that Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. Gen., be relieved from duty in the office of the Q. M. Gen. upon the arrival of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Chandler, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is so amended as to direct him to be relieved from such duty July 15, 1881 (S. O., May 23, W. D.).

Capt. J. F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, will proceed from Philadelphia, Penn., to Little Falls, N. Y., and Birmingham, Conn., at such times and during such period as may be deemed necessary by the Q. M. Gen., and inspect the factories at those places employed in manufacturing undershirts and woolen stockings under contract with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O., May 23, W. D.).

So much of par. 2, S. O. 113, May 18, 1881, from W. D., as directs Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., on being relieved from duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., to report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas for assignment to duty at Fort Brown, Tex., is amended to direct him to report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas for assignment to a station (S. O., May 21, W. D.).

During the temporary absence of Col. Charles L. Kilburn, Lieut.-Col. Rufus Saxton, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, will take charge of his office (S. O. 78, May 16, M. D. P.).

Capt. C. W. Williams, A. Q. M., McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga., will proceed to Newberne, Raleigh, Salisbury, and Wilmington, N. C.; Beaufort and Florence, S. C., on business connected with the National Cemeteries thereat; on completion thereof he will return to his station (S. O. 50, May 24, D. S.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S., having completed the duties assigned him in par. 3, S. O. 63, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, will return to his station in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 89, May 18, D. D.).

Major Beckman Du Barry, C. S., Q. M. and Com'y of Cadets, will proceed to N. Y. city and return, on public business (S. O. 57, May 14, D. W. F.).

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Col. Charles L. Kilburn, Asst. Com'y Gen. of Subsistence, Chief Com'y of Sub. Mil. D. v. of the Pacific and Dept. of California (S. O. 78, May 16, M. D. P.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—So much of par. 2, S. O. 41, c. s., om Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, as relates to Capt. Edward B.

Moseley, Asst. Surg., is revoked, and the following substituted: 1st Lieut. Robert W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Fetterman, W. T., and will comply with instructions contained in par. 10, S. O. 104, c. s., A. G. O. (S. O. 42, May 18, D. P.).

The following named medical officers are relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte, and will comply with instructions contained in par. 10, S. O. 104, c. s., Adjt.-Gen.'s Office: Capt. Egon A. Koerper, Asst. Surg. at Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Capt. Calvin De Witt, Asst. Surg. at Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg. at Fort Fetterman, Wyo. (S. O. 41, May 14, D. P.).

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Asst. Surg. Robert H. White (S. O. 58, May 16, D. W. P.).

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. J. M. Banister is extended one day (S. O. 99, May 20, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. C. E. Munn, member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Hays, Kas., May 23 (S. O. 97, May 18, D. M.).

Capt. Ezra Woodruff, Asst. Surg., now awaiting orders in N. Y. City, will report in person to the C. O., Willet's Point, N. Y., to relieve Major B. A. Clements, Surg. (S. O., May 21, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Wm. W. Gray, member G. C.-M. at Fort Canby, Wash. Ty., May 6 (S. O. 59, May 2, D. C.).

Capt. John M. Dickinson is detailed as member of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Canby, W. T., by virtue of Dept. of Columbia S. O. 59, par. 2, c. s. (S. O. 61, May 5, D. C.).

The C. O., Fort Bayard, N. M., will detail a Surg. from his command for field service with Lieut. Maney's command, and direct him to report to Lieut. Maney for duty. [See 15th Inf.] (S. O. 60, May 16, D. N. M.).

The C. O., Fort Cummings, N. M., will detail A. A. Surg. M. G. Cockey to report to and accompany Lieut. Guilfoyle to the field. [See 9th Cav.] (S. O. 60, May 16, D. N. M.).

So much of par. 4, S. O. 63, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, as directs A. A. Surg. A. L. Buffington to report to the C. O., camp near Presidio del Norte, Tex., is revoked (S. O. 70, May 14, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. J. A. Wolf is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and will report to the C. O. Fort Davis, Tex., for duty at camp near Presidio del Norte, Tex., relieving Asst. Surg. Valery Havard (S. O. 70, May 14, D. T.).

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. H. S. Turrill is extended three days (S. O. 89, May 19, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. Henry G. Burton, member G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., June 1 (S. O. 92, May 26, D. E.).

Hosp. Steward Joseph P. O'Brien will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte by the Comdg. Gen. of that Dept. on receipt of this order, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri for duty (S. O., May 20, W. D.).

So much of S. O. of May 16 as directs Surg. Elisha I. Bailly to report as medical director, Div. of Pacific, is revoked (S. O., May 27, W. D.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Paymasters J. A. Brodhead and T. C. H. Smith will at once proceed to pay the troops stationed in the Dist. of New Mexico, to April 30, 1881, as follows: Major Brodhead will make payments at Forts Craig and Stanton, the Mesalero Agency, Ojo Caliente, Camp on Cuchillo Negro, and Fort Union, N. M. Major Smith will make payments at Fort Marcy, Dist. of New Mexico Hdqrs. Hdqrs. 9th Cav., Forts Cummings and Bayard, N. M.; Fort Bliss, Tex.; Forts Selden and Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 56, May 9, D. N. M.).

Major James R. Roche, president G. C.-M. at Fort Klamath, Ore., May 11 (S. O. 62, May 6, D. C.).

Major Robert D. Clarke is granted leave of absence for six months on Surg. certificate of disability (S. O., May 26, W. D.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. J. B. Quinn and 1st Lieut. W. L. Marshall are designated as disbursing officers of the works of construction placed in their charge under the supervision of the Mississippi River Commission, by virtue of S. O. 83, April 12, 1881, from W. D. (S. O., May 20, W. D.).

In obedience to a subpoena Capt. Clinton B. Sears will proceed to N. Y. city on Monday, May 16, and report to Major Asa B. Gardner, Judge-Advocate, as witness before the G. C.-M. convened by par. 6, S. O. 278, Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, Dec. 31, 1880 (S. O. 57, May 14, D. W. P.).

Lieut. T. A. Bingham is granted leave of absence for fourteen days (S. O. 50, May 20, Corps of Engrs.).

Major John M. Wilson, in addition to his present duties, will act as engineer of the 10th light-house district during the temporary absence of Capt. D. P. Heap. Major Wilson will retain his present station at Cleveland, Ohio (S. O., May 23, W. D.).

Capt. James Mercier will relieve Capt. Chas. B. Phillips of his duties in connection with river and harbor improvements in Virginia and the Carolinas, and as advisory engineer to the National Board of Health. Capt. Chas. E. L. Davis is ordered to take station at Sabine Pass, Tex., and relieve Major Chas. W. Howell of certain duties in Texas and Louisiana, and also Major Saml. M. Mansfield of certain duties in vicinity of Sabine Pass. Lieut. Geo. McC. Derby will report for temporary duty to Col. John Newton (S. O., May 26, W. D.).

Capt. Alexander Mackenzie is ordered to change station to St. Paul, Minn. (S. O., May 27, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Col. Peter V. Hagner, having served over forty consecutive years as a commissioned officer, is, on his own application, retired from active service, to take effect June 1, 1881 (S. O., May 23, W. D.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—2d Lieut. W. A. Glassford will at once proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., and comply with letter of instructions to him of May 8 from the Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.'s Office (S. O. 55, May 8, D. N. M.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending May 21, 1881:

Troop D, 1st Cav., to Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Troop E, 1st Cav., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.

Troop G, 3d Cav., to Dept. of Missouri.

Co. A, 1st Inf., to Fort Stockton, Tex.

Co. A, 22d Inf., to Fort Clark, Tex.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Change of Station.—Co. D (Forse's) will proceed from Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to Fort Lapwai, I. T., and relieve Co. E (Weendort's), which will then proceed to and take station at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 58, April 30, D. C.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, 1st Lieut. George B. Backus, members, and 2d Lieut. William C. Brown, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Klamath, Ore., May 11 (S. O. 62, May 6, D. C.).

Capt. Reuben F. Bernard, 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, members, and 2d Lieut. John Pitcher, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort McDermitt, Nev., May 23 (S. O. 78, May 16, M. D. P.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. G. C. Doane, now on temporary duty at Fort Ellis, M. T., is relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed to join his troop at Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 91, May 21, D. D.).

(Leave of Absence).—One year, Colonel John W. Davidson (S. O., May 27, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. T. J. Gregg, further extended two months (S. O., May 24, W. D.).

To Join.—2d Lieut. F. D. Backer, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, en route to join his station, will proceed to join his troop at Fort Maginnis, M. T., via Carroll, M. T. (S. O. 89, May 18, D. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of May 11, requiring the C. O. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to order one company of cavalry from his post to march to Georgetown, Colo., so as to arrive there not later than June 1, are confirmed. Co. G, 3d Cav., has been designated for the duty. The company will be under the command of the Commanding General Dept. of Missouri during the summer (S. O. 41, May 14, D. P.).

Resignation Accepted.—1st Lieut. Aug. C. Paul, to take effect May 24, 1881 (S. O., May 26, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions, dated May 7, directing Col. R. S. Mackenzie to repair to Fort Leavenworth on public business before proceeding from Little Rock, Ark., to join his regiment, are confirmed (S. O. 97, May 18, D. M.).

1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst, Adjt., with such non-commissioned officers and enlisted men as may be designated by Col. R. S. Mackenzie, will proceed from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Garland, Colo., reporting, on arrival, to Col. Mackenzie. Col. R. S. Mackenzie will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and designate what enlisted men at that point are to go to the Uncomphgre. Thence he will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., and designate there such men of the cavalry companies as may be left behind at that post. He will then proceed, via Fort Garland, to the Uncomphgre, Colo., and assume command of all troops in that section (S. O. 93, May 19, D. M.).

Field Service.—Co. D, fully equipped for field service, will proceed by rail, without delay, to Fort Garland, Colo., where it will be reported to Col. Mackenzie, and proceed, under his orders, to the Uncomphgre, Colo. (S. O. 99, May 20, D. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Major Henry E. Noyes and Capt. John Lee, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Hays, Kas., May 23 (S. O. 97, May 18, D. M.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Lorenzo L. C. Brooks, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Sidney, Neb., and will report to the C. O. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty with Co. M, 3d Cav. As soon as his services with this company are no longer required, he will rejoin his proper company (S. O. 42, May 18, D. P.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Major Verling K. Hart, president; Capt. Sanford C. Kellogg, Jacob A. Augur, 1st Lieut. George O. Eaton, 2d Lieut. Luther S. Welborn, Henry De H. Waite, members, and Capt. Edward M. Hayes, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, Wyo. T., May 26 (S. O. 43, May 20, D. P.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Henry Jackson, 1st Lieut. C. C. DeRadio, 2d Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, James D. Mann, B. D. Spilman, members, and 1st Lieut. George D. Wallace, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, Dakota, June 2 (S. O. 90, May 20, D. D.).

Transfer of Records.—The Adjutant, Sergeant Major, and regimental records, 7th Cav., are transferred from Fort Meade, D. T., to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., now the temporary Headquarters of the regiment (S. O. 92, May 23, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Edmund Luff, now in San Antonio, Tex., will take charge of, and conduct to Fort McIntosh, Tex., the public transportation at San Antonio, Tex., belonging to Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 72, May 17, D. T.).

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder, now at San Antonio, Tex., will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and report to Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at that post by par. 3, S. O. 65, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, as witness in the case of Capt. A. E. Milmore, A. Q. M. (S. O. 71, May 16, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect not later than June 15, 1st Lieut. John W. Fullman, to apply for extension of three months (S. O. 69, May 12, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Field Service.—The C. O. Fort Bliss, Tex., will detail 2d Lieut. C. M. Schaeffer, 9th Cav., and twenty-five enlisted men of Co. L, 9th Cav., to report with six pack mules to Lieut. J. F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., at San Augustine Pass. The detail will be supplied with thirty days' rations and three wagons and teams. Lieut. J. F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., in command of Co. B, Indian Scouts, Fort Cummings, N. M., will proceed with his command to San Augustine Pass, via Fort Selden, N. M., drawing thirty days' rations at that post, and upon being joined by Lieut. Schaeffer with detachment of Co. L, 9th Cav., from Fort Bliss, will take the field and be governed in his movements by the instructions contained in letter to him of May 16, from Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 60, May 16, D. N. M.).

The C. O. Fort Bayard, N. M., will detail 2d Lieut. C. W. Taylor, 9th Cav., and fifteen mounted men of his company, fully armed and equipped for field service, to report at Fort Bayard to Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., in command of Co. A, Indian Scouts (S. O. 60, May 16, D. N. M.).

Lieut. Taylor.—A G. C.-M. is constituted to meet at Fort Wingate, N. M., on May 24, for the trial of 1st Lieut. F. B. Taylor, 9th Cav. Detail for the Court: Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Inf., president; Capt. Emory W. Chitt, 13th Inf.; Capt. F. E. DeCourcy, 13th Inf.; Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. O. Chance, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Olmsted, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, 13th Inf., members, and Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., 13th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 96, May 17, D. M.).

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. J. F. McBlain, and detachments of Cos. L and M, 9th Cav., are relieved from duty with Co. B, Indian Scouts, in the field at Fort Cummings, N. M., and will return at once to their respective stations for duty (S. O. 54, May 6, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. Henry H. Wright is relieved from duty at Jefferson Bks. Mo., and as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at that post by S. O. 27, Feb. 3, 1881, from the War Dept., to take effect on the completion of any case which may be be-

fore it at the date of the receipt of this order. He will then join his troop in the Dist. of New Mex. (S. O., May 23, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Change of Station.—The C. O. Fort Davis, Tex., will relieve one troop of the 10th Cav. from duty at his post and order it to Fort Concho, Tex., for duty at that post. The C. O. Fort Stockton, Tex., will relieve one troop of the 10th Cav. from duty at his post and order it to Fort Concho, Tex., for duty at that post (S. O. 70, May 14, D. T.)

The C. O. Fort Stockton, Tex., will relieve one troop of the 10th Cav., (in addition to the one ordered by par. 4, S. O. 70, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas,) from duty at his post, and order it to Fort Concho, Tex., for duty at that post (S. O. 72, May 17, D. T.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. T. A. Baldwin, P. L. Lee, 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones, 2d Lieut. J. S. Jouett and P. E. Trippe, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., May 23 (S. O. 71, May 16, D. T.)

Revoked.—Par. 2, S. O. 110, May 13, 1881, from the War Dept., directing 2d Lieut. Charles G. Ayres to proceed to Columbus Bks, Ohio, to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Texas, is revoked (S. O., May 23, W. D.)

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews will proceed to 59 High street, Newark, N. J., and, if necessary, thereafter to Catskill, N. Y., with a view to effect the arrest of Private J. C. Arcey, Co. E, 15th Inf., charged with complicity in certain frauds in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Bayard, N. M. If the arrest is effected, Private Arcey will be delivered to the C. O. Fort Columbus, and held in confinement until further orders (S. O. 91, May 24, D. E.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. W. P. Van Ness and 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., and report to the C. O. for temporary Court-martial service (S. O. 89, May 19, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, ten days. 2d Lieut. Adam Slaker, eight days (S. O. 89, May 19, D. E.)

Decoration Day.—The troops of the 1st Artillery at Fort Adams, R. I., have been invited to participate in the inauguration ceremonies at Newport, R. I., May 31st.

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., on public business (S. O. 99, May 20, D. M.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Chas. A. Tingle from Signal Service, and ordered to join his battery (S. O., May 27, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William Sinclair, president; 1st Lieut. W. A. Kobbie, Jr., Joseph M. Callif, John E. Myers, 2d Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, D. A. Howard, members, and 1st Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, Adj., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., June 1 (S. O. 92, May 26, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, seven days (S. O. 86, May 7, D. W. F.)

Suicide.—Private Hugo Finsen, Light Bat. C, stationed at Fort Hamilton, committed suicide, May 21, by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been in the Regular Army for six years, was considered an excellent soldier and a steady man, and was employed as farrier of the battery. He was confined to the post hospital for two or three weeks recently, being under treatment for intermittent fever. Saturday morning he partook of his breakfast and appeared to be in good spirits. About eight o'clock one of the nurses in passing the water closet heard a groan upon the inside, and, pushing open the door, was shocked to find the deceased bleeding from a ghastly wound in the throat. The post surgeon was summoned, but his services were of no avail, as the soldier expired within fifteen minutes after he was found. Finsen was a native of Germany, was married and had a family living in Philadelphia.

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Musician H. J. Fullerton, Bat. F, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., to take effect after re-enlistment (S. O. 90, May 20, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Charles B. Throckmorton, president; 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones, member, and 1st Lieut. William Everett, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Canby, Wash. T., May 6 (S. O. 89, May 2, D. C.)

1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, member, G. C.-M. at Fort McDermitt, Nev., May 23 (S. O. 78, May 16, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Capt. Arthur Morris (S. O. 77, May 12, M. D. P.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. S. B. Jones is relieved as a member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Canby, Wash. T., by par. 2, S. O. 59, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 61, May 5, D. C.)

Temporary Duty.—1st Lieut. Michael O'Brien to report to Comdg. General Dept. of Missouri (S. O., May 27, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Relieved.—1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 1, S. O. 44, Dept. of South (S. O. 48, May 18, D. S.)

Promotions.—The following promotions of officers of the 5th Art. are announced: 1st Lieut. George W. Crabb (Bat. D), to be Captain (Bat. D), vice Kensel, deceased; 2d Lieut. Wm. B. Homer (Bat. B), to be 1st Lieutenant (Bat. D); vice Crabb, promoted. Capt. Crabb will proceed to his station at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., and Lieut. Homer to Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., and report for duty with their respective batteries (S. O. 48, May 18, D. S.)

1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. F. M. Lynde, 1st Inf., will proceed to Fort Griffin, Tex., and will relieve Capt. J. B. Irvine, 2d Inf., in charge of the Tonkawa Indians (S. O. 72, May 17, D. T.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Fergus Walker, president; 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, member, and 2d Lieut. N. P. Phister, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., May 23 (S. O. 71, May 16, D. T.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Canby, W. T., May 6 (S. O. 89, May 2, D. C.)

Lieut. Merriam.—A G. C.-M. will convene at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on May 11, for the trial of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf. Detail for the Court: Col. Oliver Grover, 1st Cav., president; Lieut. Col. Alexander Chambers, 21st Inf.; Major John Moore, Med. Staff, Med. Director; Major Francis L. Town, Medical Staff; Major James P. Canby, Pay Dept.; Chief Paymaster; Major George G. Hunt, 1st Cav.; Major Edwin C. Mason, 21st Inf., Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen.; Major William H. Eckels, Pay Dept.; Major William M. Graham, 4th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. John S. Mal-

lory, 2d Inf., Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Columbia, is appointed Judge-Advocate of the Court (S. O. 58, April 30, D. C.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

Change of Station.—Lieut.-Col. Edwin C. Mason, 4th Inf. (recently promoted from Major 21st Inf.), will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia by the Commanding General of that Department, and will report to the Commanding General Dept. of Platte for assignment to a station (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. H. Seton, R. P. Brown, and 2d Lieut. H. G. Sharpe, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, W. T., May 26 (S. O. 48, May 20, D. P.)

Relieved.—Lieut.-Col. Lewis C. Hunt is relieved from the command of the Recruiting Depot at Columbus Bks, O., (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, to take effect June 21, 1881, 1st Lieut. Henry Romeyn (S. O., May 21, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, four months (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. H. Hansike, Co. B, now in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to join his company at Fort Keogh, M. T., with permission to delay twenty days en route (S. O. 88, May 17, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Detached Service.—Col. A. McD. McCook, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Denver, Colo., on public business, on the completion of which he will proceed, via Rawlins, W. T., to White River, Colo., and assume command of his regiment (S. O. 99, May 20, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Missouri, Lieut.-Col. Daniel Huston, Jr. Six months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, to take effect June 1, 1881 (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Relieved.—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Gilbert is relieved from the command of the depot at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. John N. Andrews, president, and 2d Lieut. Jas. A. Hutton, member, G. C.-M. at Fort McDermitt, Nev., May 23 (S. O. 78, May 16, M. D. P.)

Signal Duty.—1st Lieut. P. Henry Ray to report for duty in the Signal Service (S. O., May 27, W. D.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

To Join.—Capt. Edwin Pollock will proceed without delay to join his company at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 42, May 18, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William L. Kellogg, president; Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Sumner H. Lincoln, 1st Lieut. Clayton S. Burbank, 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Clark, Stephen Y. Seyburn, Robert C. Van Vliet, members, and 1st Lieut. John F. Stretch, Adj., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., May 24 (S. O. 90, May 20, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael, upon being relieved as Act. Com'y of Subsistence and as Recruiting Officer at San Antonio, Tex., will comply with the requirements of par. 9, S. O. 92, H. Q. A. (S. O. 71, May 16, D. T.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. C. A. Wikoff is appointed a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 145, series of 1880, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 89, May 18, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile is appointed a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 145, series of 1880, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 90, May 20, D. D.)

Relieved.—Major C. G. Bartlett is relieved as a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 145, series of 1880, and par. 1, S. O. 87, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 89, May 18, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. G. G. Lott, Adj., Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 88, May 17, D. D.)

Arctic Expedition.—2d Lieut. Frederick F. Kislinsky, having volunteered for the service, will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty with the expedition "for observation and exploration in the Arctic Seas," etc., under the command of 1st Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th Cav., Acting Signal Officer (S. O., May 23, W. D.) He will proceed to St. Johns, N. B., on public business (S. O., May 26, W. D.)

Resolutions of Respect.—At a meeting of the enlisted men of Company D, 11th Inf., at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., May 16, 1881, pursuant to call of the 1st Sergeant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His inscrutable Providence, to remove from our midst our beloved friend and comrade, Sergeant Frank Oliver, Co. D, 11th Inf., and

Whereas, We feel by his death the company has lost a good soldier, and we a true friend; it is in appreciation of our regard and esteem for him who has been taken from us,

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of one who has so long been our comrade and friend, and that his memory will be ever kindly cherished by us, his companions, and that we proffer our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing family.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect to his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the Lewiston Journal.

1st Sergeant WILLIAM DUNAGUIS,

Sergeant JOHN MCCAN,

Sergeant JOSEPH FARRELL,

Committee.

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Detached Service.—Major J. J. Van Horn, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen. Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., comply with instructions of May 14 to him, and upon completion of this duty return to his proper station at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 59, May 14, D. N. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

To Join.—Col. Lewis C. Hunt, when relieved from his present duties in connection with the recruiting service, will proceed to join his regiment, reporting en route to his Department Commander (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Detached Service.—The C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., will dispose of the recruits now at his post for the 15th Inf., recently assigned to companies, as follows: He will detail 1st Lieut.

G. A. Cornish to conduct recruits for Cos. A, B, C, D, E, G, and K, as follows: Those for Cos. D and E (twelve), to Rincon, N. M., there to be turned over to the officer to be sent from Fort Cummings to meet him; those for Co. K (seven), he will conduct to Fort Selden, N. M.; those for Cos. B and C (seven), to San Marcial, N. M., there to be turned over to the officer to be sent from Fort Craig; and those for Cos. A and G (thirteen), to Fort Bliss, Tex., for distribution to their companies. The C. O. Fort Marcy will also turn over to Lieut. Cornish a detachment of selected recruits at his post, to be conducted to San Marcial, N. M., to Rincon, N. M., and to Fort Selden, N. M. Capt. Chambers McKibbin will conduct the recruits for Co. F (ten), to Fort Union, N. M., for distribution to their company. Upon completion of the duties assigned the officers from Fort Marcy, they will return to their proper station (S. O. 68, May 11, D. N. M.)

Field Service.—Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., commanding Co. A, Indian Scouts, will proceed from Fort Bayard with his company and the detail to Fort Cummings, N. M., where, upon arrival, the C. O. Troops in the field will detail fifteen enlisted men, including non-commissioned officers, to report to Lieut. C. W. Taylor, 9th Cav., for field service with Co. A, Indian Scouts. Upon the completion of these arrangements Lieut. Maney will take the field and be governed in his movements by the instructions contained in letter to him of May 16, from Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 60, May 16, D. N. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. W. O. Cory, Troops in the Field, Fort Selden, N. M. (S. O. 97, May 18, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. C. M. De Lany, further extended two months on Surg. certificate (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton will at once relieve 1st Lieut. W. O. Cory of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Fort Selden, N. M. (S. O. 57, May 10, D. N. M.)

Recruits.—The C. O. Troops in the Field, Fort Cummings, N. M., will, on May 13, send an officer to Rincon, N. M., to receive the recruits for Cos. D and E, and upon arrival at Cummings will distribute those for Co. D to the company, and send those for Co. E (eight), in charge of a non-commissioned officer to Fort Bayard, there to be turned over to the C. O. The C. O. Fort Craig will send an officer to San Marcial, on May 13, to receive the recruits for Cos. B, U, and H, and Band, and the unassigned recruit, and upon arrival at Fort Craig will distribute those for Co. H to the company, and send the others to Fort Stanton, there to be turned over to the C. O. (S. O. 53, May 11, D. N. M.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Cummings, N. M., will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Corp'l. Matthew Burton, Co. D, to take effect after his re-enlistment in July, 1881 (S. O. 96, May 17, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Penypacker.

Assigned to Duty.—2d Lieut. Elias Chandler will repair to San Antonio, Tex., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty with Co. H (S. O. 72, May 17, D. T.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

To Join.—Col. Chas. C. Gilbert, when relieved from his present duties in connection with the recruiting service, will proceed to join his regiment, reporting en route to his Department Commander (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

Assigned to Command.—Lieut.-Col. William P. Carlin will proceed to Columbus Bks, Ohio, and on his arrival will report by letter to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, New York City, for assignment to the command of that depot (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. C. E. Bennett, five days (S. O. 89, May 18, D. D.)

1st Lieut. James Brennan, three months (S. O., May 21, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Alexander Ogle, twenty-three days (S. O. 91, May 21, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Assigned to Command.—Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Black will report in person to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, for assignment to the command of the depot at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Col. Thomas H. Ruger is appointed a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 87, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, vice Lieut.-Col. H. M. Black, who is relieved (S. O. 90, May 20, D. D.)

Field Service.—Co. G (Smith's) will be dropped from the post returns of Fort Shaw, M. T., taken up on the returns of Fort Maginnis, M. T., and reported on detached service at Summer Camp at Carroll, M. T. (S. O. 92, May 23, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles B. Hall, R. Q. M., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business, on the completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 99, May 20, D. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, president; Capt. C. T. Withersell, 1st Lieut. G. K. Spencer, 2d Lieut. T. H. Eckerson, members, and 1st Lieut. S. C. Vedder, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hays, Kas., May 23 (S. O. 97, May 18, D. M.)

Regts.—2d Lieut. A. McOgle, having conducted a detachment of twelve selected recruits for the 13th and 15th Inf. to Santa Fe, N. M., will turn them over to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., and return without delay to his proper station at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 57, May 10, D. N. M.)

Ordered.—1st Lieut. John G. Leefe is ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., May 26, W. D.)

Insane Soldiers.—The C. O. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will cause Privates Charles Freitag, Co. B, and Henry Millard, Co. D, to be sent to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Asylum for the insane (S. O. 96, May 17, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. Joseph S. Huston, six months (S. O., May 27, W. D.)

2d Lieut. G. L. Rousseau.—G. C.-M. O. 32, H. Q. A., May 26, 1881, publishes the finding of a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Clark, Tex., June 1, 1880, and of which Col. D. S. Stanley, 2d Inf., is president, before which was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. George L. Rousseau, 20th Inf. Charge I.—"Violation of the 38th Article of War"—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman"—seven specifications alleging repeated violations of his promise of total abstinence, and disorderly conduct while drunk; threatening 1st Lieut. Chas. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav., with a large knife, and a violation of his parole, which was given "to avoid the humiliation and disgrace of having a sentinel placed over him;" finally, that he, "being intoxicated at the time, did, in a public saloon, engage in a quarrel with one Doctor Rivers, a citizen, which quarrel ended in a disgraceful fight with pistols between the said Rousseau and Rivers." Charge II.—"Refusing to obey an order of arrest, in violation of the 24th Article of War"—one specification. Charge IV.—"Offering violence against his superior officer, in violation of the 21st Article of War." Charge V.—"Breach of

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arrest, in violation of the 65th Article of War—one speci-
fication. A plea of not guilty was entered to all of the charges
except the first, to which a plea in bar of trial was entered
and sustained by the Court. On the other charges the find-
ing was guilty. Sentence, "To be dismissed the service."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 23, 1881.

"The sentence in the foregoing case of 2d Lieutenant
(now 1st Lieutenant) George L. Rousseau, 20th Infantry, is
hereby confirmed."

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

By direction of the Secretary of War the sentence in the
case of 2d Lieutenant (now 1st Lieutenant) George L. Rous-
seau, 20th Infantry, will take effect June 4, 1881, from which
date he will cease to be an officer of the Army.

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

Detached Service.—Major Edwin C. Mason, Act. Asst.
Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to, and make the
annual inspection of the post of Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 60,
May 4, D. C.)

U. S. Service.—1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead and 2d
Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Canby,
Wash. T., May 6 (S. O. 59, May 2, D. C.)

Capt. Geo. H. Burton and 2d Lieut. Edw. H. Brooke,
members, G. C.-M. at Fort Klamath, Ore., May 11 (S. O. 62,
May 6, D. C.)

To Join.—Major Edward P. Pearson, 21st Inf., (recently
promoted from Captain, 17th Inf.), will report to the Com-
manding General Dept. of Columbia for assignment to a sta-
tion (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. A. F. Hewitt, 22d Inf.,
will relieve 1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael, 11th Inf., as Act. Com'y of
Subsistence and as Recruiting Officer at San Antonio, Tex.
(S. O. 71, May 16, D. T.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Theodore Mosher, now in San
Antonio, Tex., is appointed Act. Asst. Q. M., and will pro-
ceed to Colorado City, Tex., on the Texas and Pacific Rail-
road, and there establish a depot for forwarding supplies to
the posts of Northern Texas (S. O. 72, May 17, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, to take effect in July,
1881, Major A. L. Hough (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

Relieved.—Capt. J. B. Irvine will be relieved from charge
of the Tonkawa Indians by 1st Lieut. F. M. Lynde, 1st Inf.
(S. O. 72, May 17, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. M. B. Blunt is appointed a
member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 87, from Hdqrs
Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 89, May 18, D. C.)

Capt. M. L. Courtney, president; Capt. C. N. Gray, 1st
Lieut. Jas. Pratt, and 2d Lieut. G. W. Webb, members, G.
C.-M. at Fort Meade, D. T., June 2 (S. O. 90, May 20, D. C.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, two
months (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

Special Inspectors Appointed.—1st Lieut. E. D. Thomas,
5th Cav., at Fort McPherson, Neb., on articles of Q. M.
stores at that place (S. O. 42, May 18, D. P.)

Major H. E. Noyes, 4th Cav., at Fort Hays, Kas., on two
horses belonging to Co. D, 4th Cav. (S. O. 99, May 20, D. M.)

Major R. H. Offley, 19th Inf., at Fort Gibson, I. T., on
certain subsistence stores (S. O. 96, May 17, D. M.)

Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., on certain Q. M.
stores, camp and garrison equipage, and ordnance stores, at
Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 59, May 2, D. C.)

Capt. Charles B. Throckmorton, 4th Art., on certain sub-
sistence stores at Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 61, May 5, D. C.)

Capt. William F. Drum, 2d Inf., on certain cavalry horses
at Fort Colville, W. T. (S. O. 61, May 5, D. C.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Hays, Kas., May 23.
Detail: Five officers of the 19th Inf.; two of the 4th Cav.,
and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Wingate, N. M., May 24, for the trial of 1st Lieut.
F. B. Taylor, 9th Cav. For detail for the Court see 9th Cav.

At Fort Laramie, W. T., May 26. Detail: Seven officers of
the 5th Cav., and three of the 4th Inf.

At Fort Meade, D. T., June 2. Detail: Six officers of the
7th Cav., and four of the 25th Inf.

At Fort Canby, Wash. T., May 6. Detail: Three officers of
the 4th Art.; two of the 21st Inf., and one each of the 2d
Inf. and Med. Dept.

At Fort Klamath, Ore., May 11. Detail: One officer of the
Pay Dept.; three of the 1st Cav., and two of the 21st Inf.

At Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., May 11, for the trial of
Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf. For detail for the
Court see 2d Inf.

At Fort Stockton, Tex., May 23. Detail: Three officers of
the 1st Inf., and five of the 10th Cav.

At Fort McDermitt, Nev., May 23. Detail: Two officers of
the 8th Inf.; three of the 1st Cav., and one of the 4th Art.

At Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., May 24. Detail: Eight
officers of the 10th Inf.

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., June 1. Detail: Seven officers
of the 3d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

The G. C.-M. appointed by par. 2, S. O. 85, from Hdqrs
Dept. of East, will re-assemble at Fort Porter, N. Y., on May
28, 1881 (S. O. 90, May 20, D. E.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread at Fort Custer, M. T.,
is increased to 22 ounces, from May 18 until Aug. 1, 1881, it
having been impracticable to raise sufficient vegetables at
that post last season (S. O. 89, May 18, D. D.)

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers is constituted to
meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to recommend plans and
site for new barracks which it is proposed to erect at that
post. Detail for the Board: Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Inf.;
Lieut.-Col. J. D. Bingham, Deputy Q. M. Gen., and Major
J. J. Coppinger, 10th Inf. (S. O. 97, May 18, D. M.)

Field Service.—The C. O. Fort Bayard, N. M., will detail a
company of cavalry from his command for field service, sup-
plied with forty days' rations, to proceed to Williams's
Rancho, on the San Francisco River. The company com-
mander will be governed in his movements by the instruc-
tions contained in letter to him of May 16, from Hdqrs Dist.
of New Mexico (S. O. 60, May 16, D. N. M.)

Board to Examine Bake Ovens.—A Board of Officers is
appointed to meet at the post of Vancouver Bks, on May 5,
for the purpose of a full examination into the subject of
bake ovens for use at military posts and thereupon to re-
commend for adoption the kind found to be most suitable at
the post in the Dept. of Columbia. Detail for the Board:
Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John M. Ross,
R. Q. M., 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. H. H. Pierce, Adj., 21st
Inf. (S. O. 60, May 4, D. C.)

Pay for Acting Commissaries of Subsistence.—In order to
be entitled to receive pay as an Acting Commissary of Sub-
sistence, it is and has heretofore been considered neces-
sary

by this Bureau, that an officer should under proper order,
hold the appointment for some properly established military
post, or body of troops, and that he should, from the sub-
sistence stores for which he is responsible, and in his current
care and charge, make the regular issues to the troops for
whom he was appointed to act as Commissary (Letter from
Com'y-Gen. of Subsistence, of April 5, 1881.)

Witnesses in Whittaker G. C.-M.—The following named
officers and cadet were ordered, in obedience to subpoenas,
to proceed to N. Y. City, on May 18, and report to Major Asa
B. Gardner, Judge-Advocate, as witnesses before the G.
C.-M. convened by par. 6, S. O. 278, Hdqrs of the Army,
Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, December 31, 1880:

Major Charles T. Alexander, Surg.; 1st Lieut. John G. D.
Knight, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph,
3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, 2d Cav.; 2d
Lieut. William Crozier, 4th Art.; Cadet John B. McDonald,
U. S. Mil. Academy (S. O. 59, May 18, D. W. P.)

Military Prisoners.—The following named military pri-
soners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for
continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort
Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their
respective names: Edward Reinhardt, May 19; George
Haberthauer, May 21; William Devine and John J. Moore,
May 23; Jacob Klunk, May 28; James Jamieson and William
Jackson, May 29; John J. Gill, May 30, 1881 (S. O. 94, May
14, D. M.)

So much of the sentence of confinement awarded Private
Thomas Kirby, Co. G, 3d Cav., is remitted (S. O. 41, May 14,
D. P.)

In the cases of John Brady, formerly a Private of Co. C,
6th Cav.; William R. Martin, formerly a Private of Co. K,
21st Inf.; George Johnson, formerly a Private of Co. I, 1st
Cav., and William Stahman, formerly a Private of Co. F, 6th
Cav., the portions of the sentences remaining unexecuted on
May 29 are remitted, for exemplary good conduct while un-
dergoing sentences (G. C.-M. O. 52, May 16, M. D. P.)

The unexecuted portions of the sentences in the cases of
Private Frederick Desroche, Bat. H, 3d Art., and Military
Prisoner Bernard Brown, are remitted, the former at once
and the latter June 1st (G. C.-M. O. 34, May 20, D. E.)

Fort D. A. Russell News.—Lieut. Fred'k Schwatka, 3d
Cavalry (of Arctic fame), arrived at this post on the 13th
inst., having been ordered to join his company (G). When
the lieutenant left the regiment in 1878 he was 2d Lieut.,
Co. M, and was stationed at Old Ponca Agency, Dakota Ter-
ritory. He was made 1st lieut. of Co. G in his absence.
Although he walks lame, his appearance has not changed—
or, if there is any change, it is for the better. Welcome
home! is the hearty wish of all.

Miss Grace Ross has returned from her visit to Kentucky,
and will remain during the summer.

Major Towar (Paymaster) and his clerk, Mr. Neide, re-
turned from "up country" on the 13th inst.

Lieut. B. Reynolds, Adj., 3d Cav., returned on the 12th
inst., and relieved Lieut. Simpson, R. Q. M., 3d Cav., who
was acting as adjutant.

Capt. E. Crawford and Lieut. F. H. French, and Co. G,
3d Cav., in compliance with telegraphic instructions, left this
post, on Monday, the 16th inst., for Georgetown, Col., and
upon arrival at that point, Capt. Crawford was to report by
telegraph to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Mis-
souri, for further orders. There then remained but one
company of cavalry and one of infantry at this post. How-
ever, Co. G has since been telegraphed to return here at
once and await orders. Lieut. B. Reynolds started on their
trail, and they are expected on the 19th.

In compliance with instructions the Ordnance Officer at
Cheyenne Depot sent to this post 50 Springfield rifles, with
rod bayonets, and 50 hunting knives and scabbards. They
were equally divided between the different companies, who
will test their merits in the field.

Charles P. Hansen, having enlisted in the regiment, is as-
signed to Co. G.

The resignation of Sergt. M. Connell, Co. B, 3d Cav., as a
non-commissioned officer, has been accepted, to date from
May 12, 1881.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, May 17.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.
A. B. E. K. M. Ft. Walla Walla. G. Fort McDermitt, Nev.
C. Fort Bidwell, Cal. H. Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter.
D. Ft. L. P. Wash. Idaho. I. Ft. Halleck, Nev.
F. Boise barracks, Idaho T. L. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.
A. B. C. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T.
F. G. I. M. Fort Custer, M. T. H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
E. Fort Keogh, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy. T.
A. Fort McKinney, Wy. T. G. Dept. of Mo.
B. D. P. Fort Sanders, Wy. T. E. I. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.
C. L. M. Fort D. A. Russell. H. K. Fort Washakie, Wy. T.

4th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.
A. D. Fort Hays, Kas. E. Fort Elliott, Tex.
B. I. K. L. Cantonment on G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Uncompahgre, Colo. M. Cantonment on North Fork
C. * F. Fort Sill, Ind. T. Canadian River, Ind. T.

* Field service Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo.

5th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Laramie, Wy. T.
A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T. C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.
B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb. H. L. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.
A. F. Fort Grant, A. T. G. Camp Huachuca, A. T.
B. Camp Thomas, A. T. H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.
C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T. I. Fort McDowell, A. T.
D. E. Fort Apache, A. T. M. Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.
A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade. I. K. Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort Lincoln, D. T.
F. Fort Buford, D. T.

8th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.
A. D. G. H. K. M. Fort Clark. B. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
C. Fort Duncan, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex.
E. San Diego, Tex. L. Camp Del Rio, Tex.
F. Fort McIntosh, Tex.

9th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.
A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M. E. * I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.
B. F. H. Fort Bayard, N. M. L. Fort Bliss, Tex.
C. Fort Cummings, N. M. M. Fort Selden, N. M.
D. Fort Craig, N. M.

10th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.
A. C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex. E. Grierson Spring, Tex.
B. G. I. L. Fort Stockton, Tex. M. Camp Charlotte, Tex.
D. * F. Ft. Concho, Tex.
* Head of North Concho.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdqrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. G. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I. H. Fort Preble, Me.
C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.

2d Artillery—Hdqrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.
A. * B. C. D. H. Wash. Barracks. I. M. Fort McHenry, Md.
E. G. Little Rock Bks, Ark. K. Fort Monroe, Va.
F. Fort Ringgold, Tex. L. Jackson Bks, La.

3d Artillery—Hdqrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. N. H.
A. Fort Monroe, Va. F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
B. Fort Niagara, N. Y. H. Madison Bks, N. Y.
C. * D. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H. K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.
E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

4th Artillery—Hdqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
A. C. K. Fort Point, Cal. F. Point San Jose, Cal.
B. * D. H. Presidio Cal. G. M. Fort Canby, Wash. T.
E. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal. I. Fort Monroe, Va.

5th Artillery—Hdqrs., Atlanta, Ga.
A. K. St. Augustine, Fla. D. E. Ft. Brooke, Fla.
B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla. F. * G. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.
C. Fort Monroe, Va. H. Newport Bks, Ky.

* The dagger indicates the light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

A. I. Fort Stockton, Tex. G. Presidio, Tex.
B. C. D. E. F. H. Fort Davis, Tex. K. Pena Colorado, Tex.

2d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.
A. B. G. I. Fort Coeur d'Alene. D. E. F. K. Co. Spokane, Wh. T.
C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.

3d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.
A. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.
B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Sanders, Wy. T.
A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T. D. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.
B. E. Fort Sanders, Wy. T. F. H. Fort Bridger, W. T.
C. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

5th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh.

6th Infantry—Hdqrs., White River Agency, Colo.
A. B. C. E. E. White River Agcy. I. Camp on Snake River, Wyo.
D. F. G. H. Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo.

7th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T. F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn. G. I. * Fort Stevenson, D. T.
D. Cantonment Red Lake, Dak.

* Temporary duty at Fort Buford, D. T.

8th Infantry—Hdqrs., Angel Island, Cal.
A. San Diego Bks, Cal. E. Fort Gaston, Cal.
B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal. F. Fort Halleck, Nev.
C. F. H. Angel Island, Cal. I. Fort Yuma, Cal.
D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.

9th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.
A. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. E. G. Ft. Robinson, Neb.
B. Fort Niobrara, Neb. F. Fort Sidney, Neb.
C. D. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. H. I. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.

10th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.
A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.
B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.
A. Camp Porter, M. T. D. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. E. Fort Bennett, D. T.
C. H. Fort Custer, M. T. G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.

12th Infantry—Hdqrs., Whipple Barracks, A. T.
A. Fort Mojave, A. T. G. Fort McDowell, A. T.
B. F. Whipple Bks, A. T. I. Fort Grant, A. T.
C. H. Camp Thomas, A. T. K. Fort Verde, A. T.
D. E. Fort Apache, A. T.

13th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.
A. B. C. D. E. Fort Lewis, Colo. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate.

14th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Douglas, Utah.
A. Fort Hall, Idaho. D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas
B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

15th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Stanton, N. M.
A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. F. Fort Union, N. M.
B. C. Fort Stanton, N. M. H. Fort Craig, N. M.
D. Fort Cummings, N. M. I. Fort Marcy, N. M.
E. Fort Bayard, N. M. K. Fort Selden, N. M.

* In the field.

16th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. McKavett, Tex.
A. B. C. * F. Fort Concho, Tex. D. G. I. K. Ft. McKavett.
E. Fort Day, Tex. H. San Antonio, Tex.
* At Grierson's Spring. † Camp Charlotte.

17th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.
A. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.
B. Camp Porter, M. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. G. * Fort Shaw, M. T.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.
* On temporary duty at Carroll, M. T.

19th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
A. C. Fort Hays, Kas. I. K. * Fort Gibson, I. T.
B. D. E. F. G. H. Fort Leavenworth.
* Temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

20th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.
A. B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex. F. H. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
C. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex.

21st Infantry—Hdqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.
A. Boise Bks, Idaho T. E. F. G. K. Vancouver Bks.
B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T. H. Fort Stevens, Ore.
C. Fort Klamath, Ore. I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

22d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.
A. D. F. G. * H. * I. K. Ft. Clark. E. San Antonio, Tex.
B. C. Fort Duncan, Tex.
* Camp at mouth of Pecos.

23d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Dodge, Kas.
A. B. C. D. E. Cantonment on the G. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
Uncompahgre, Colo. H. K. Fort Dodge, Kas.
F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

24th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.
A. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T. E. Fort Reno, Ind. T.
B. F. I. Cantonment N. Fork H. Fort Elliott, Tex.
C. Indian River, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.
A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota. B. F. G. I. Fort Randall.
C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

DURING the recent absence of Secretary Hunt, Commodore Jeffers acted as Secretary of the Navy.

GEN. CHAR. G. SAWTELLE, U. S. A., was in New York this week, paying a brief visit to his many friends in this vicinity. He returns in a few days to his station at Newport Barracks, Ky.

LIEUT. DONALD WINSTON, 10th U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Wayne, Mich., on Monday last, from his trip to Florida, very much improved in health.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has gone to Canada in order to be on British soil on the day that his forthcoming history appears in London, and thus have the benefit of the English copyright laws.

THE centennial celebration of the capture of Fort Galphin from the British during the Revolutionary War, by the Americans under Gen. Henry Lee, took place at Augusta, Ga., last Saturday.

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., sailed from New York for Europe, Thursday, May 26, with his family, on the *Baltic*. Crowds of friends saw them off, and brought them many flowers.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, Q. M. Dept., was in Boston last week.

ENSEIGN JAMES C. GILLMORE, of the U. S. steamer *James-ton*, and Mary Ball, daughter of M. D. Ball, Esq., Collector of Customs of Alaska, were married at Sitka May 10.

LIEUT. F. F. KIRKINGBURY, 11th Infantry, second officer in command in Lieut. Greely's polar expedition, leaves Washington, D. C., on Monday, May 30, for St. John's, N. B., in advance of the expedition, for the purpose of making certain necessary arrangements for the transportation and comfort of the party.

1st LIEUT. G. L. ROUSSEAU, 20th Infantry, was tried in Texas, by a General Court-martial, which sentenced him to be dismissed the service of the United States, and the sentence has been approved by the President.

SURGEON C. R. GREENLEAF, U. S. A., left Washington Sunday night, May 23, via New York, for his post at Fort Shaw, Montana Territory. He accompanies recruits from David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, to Fort Snelling. Surg. G.'s family return with him to his distant station.

THE *Omaha Herald* of May 22 contains an account of the pleasant trip made by the State University cadets and their friends to Omaha, May 21, where a hearty reception was given them. Lieut. I. T. Webster, 1st U. S. Artillery, commandant of the cadets, held a drill in the public square which was much applauded by a large concourse of spectators.

COMMODORE BALDWIN is said to be the richest man in the Navy, having been fortunate in his investments in San Francisco real estate.

VICE-ADMIRAL BOWAN, of the Navy, has taken the residence of Commodore Shufeldt, on De Sales street, Washington. His son, Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, of the 2d Artillery, and wife, are keeping house for him.

ADMIRAL ALMY and family will spend the summer near Altoona, Pa.

THE first volume of General Beauregard's History of the War is completed.

CHIEF CLERK HOGG, of the Navy Department, has been in the Government service for 27 years, and in his present responsible position since 1874. He is a Tennessean.

CIVIL ENGINEER CALVIN BROWN, of the Navy, in charge of the yards and docks at Mare Island, Cal., has been seriously ill for several weeks, but is now convalescent.

MAYOR GRACE announces his intention of appointing Lieutenant Commander Gorringe as Commissioner of Street Cleaning should the present Senate bill become a law. Mr. Gorringe is in doubt, however, as to whether he will accept office under the restrictions imposed by the present bill.

GENS. HANCOCK, Warren, and Franklin have written to Mr. Rosengarten, treasurer of the Reynolds Memorial Fund, expressing warm interest in the movement. Gen. Hancock says: "I shall, of course, be ready and happy to unite my efforts with those of my comrades of the late war in this matter. I consider that it belongs peculiarly to Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. Reynolds was born and reared in our State; he died defending it."

1st LIEUT. W. HOFFMANN, 11th Infantry; 2d Lieut. A. J. Russell, 7th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. James Brennan, 17th Infantry; 2d Lieut. A. M. Henry, 3d Infantry; 1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson, 7th Infantry, registered at Headquarters, M. D. of the Mo., Chicago, during last week, all on leave of absence.

GEN. McMANIS expresses the opinion that "Major-General Hancock will be nominated in 1884 by acclamation."

THE funeral of Lieutenant T. C. Terrell, United States Navy, took place at Pensacola, Fla., May 17, at ten a. m., from the chapel of the Navy-yard, the exercises being conducted by the Chaplain, S. D. Boorum, United States Navy. From the chapel the remains were escorted to the National Cemetery, being followed by Commodore S. P. Quackenbush and the naval officers belonging to the station, the officers of the Army stationed at Fort Barrancas and friends of the deceased. The escort, detailed by Colonel Closson, U. S. A., commandant at Barrancas, was commanded by Lieut. Homer. The pallbearers were—Lieut. B. S. Richards, U. S. N.; Passed Asst. Paymaster Z. T. Brown, U. S. N.; Surgeon Byrne, U. S. A.; Lieut. B. K. Roberts, U. S. A.; Passed Asst. Surgeon S. W. Battle, U. S. N., and Master Charles A. Foster, U. S. N. As a tribute of respect the places of business in the town of Warrington, through which the procession passed, were closed. After the usual services at the cemetery the escort fired three volleys over the grave.

A MEMORIAL service will be held by the Grand Army of the Republic, in the Church of the Holy Spirit, New York, to-morrow, Sunday, night, when the Rev. E. Guilbert will preach on the necessity for observing Decoration Day. The service is to be attended by Vice President Arthur, Secretary Lincoln, Attorney General MacVeagh, and Postmaster General James. During the day the flags will be displayed on the altar.

A LETTER of April 14 from Camp Spokane, W. T., to the Fort Coeur d'Alene *Spectator*, says: The work of post building still goes bravely on, and is now in the bird-cage state of progress; that is, the frames are set up without any overlying covering to conceal them, much in the same way as Government mules appear after a winter of no forage. No social festivities have enlivened the post since last winter, but I am glad to announce that Divine Service is now celebrated in the quarters of the commanding officer every Sunday morning, the Episcopal service being read by Maj. Leslie Smith, 2d Infantry, in his usual impressive manner.

THE *Baltimore Sun* says: A part of the Naval Academy Band has been engaged for the season at Capon Springs, W. Va. While engaged in practical exercises at the Naval Academy, in the engineers' department, May 21, Cadet Engineer Hawthorne, a member of the second class, let the connecting-rod in the main engine fall on his hand, and bruised it to such an extent that it is feared amputation will have to ensue.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD and Secretaries Blaine, Windom and Kirkwood are to participate in the ceremonies in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg on Decoration Day. Governor Hoyt and staff, with the heads of departments and both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, have accepted invitations to be present.

REFERRING to the paper in *Harper* on "Hampton and Carlisle" *Broad Arrow* says: "It is a sketch of the efforts—we are happy to say, successful efforts—of two noble-minded American soldiers, Gen. Armstrong and Capt. Pratt, 10th U. S. Cavalry, to improve the 'red man' by a judicious system of physical and industrial rather than scholastic teaching. The subject deserves the thoughtful consideration of all who are brought into contact with 'inferior' races."

THE *San Francisco Daily Report* of May 14 says: Chaplain and Mrs. Rayner, of Angel Island, are at Little Springs. Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, 8th Inf., U. S. A., has returned from San Diego, where he has been for some time on sick leave. Col. Morris, U. S. A., of the 4th Artillery, in command of the post at Fort Stevens, Or., who has been South on sick leave for several weeks, is in the city. The Alden Dramatic Club composed of ladies and gentlemen of the Naval circle, gave Robertson's Comedy of School, at the Avalon Theatre, Mare Island, last night.

A LETTER from Fort Colville of April 12 to the Coeur d'Alene *Spectator* says: A month of pleasant weather has brought about a great change. The snow is all gone and the grass and flowers are coming forward rapidly. The companies stationed here, C and H, 2d Infantry, and H, 1st Cavalry, have all commenced making gardens; target practice, drills and croquet have also been commenced. Co. C is having mounted drill every other day.

THE *London World* says: "Gen. Emory Upton, of the U. S. Army, whose suicide at San Francisco was so unaccountable, had a large acquaintance among military circles in the Old World. About six years ago he was on a roving commission, charged with the investigation of the military systems of the world. He turned up at Calcutta when the Prince of Wales was there, when his visiting card had the comical legend pencilled on it, 'Inspecting the habitable globe,' and a year later he found his way into Gen. Tcherniaieff's intrenched camp at Deligrad, where he spent a few nights in the squalid caverns which Tcherniaieff's staff inhabited."

MR. LLOYD G. HARRIS, formerly a lieutenant in the Marine Corps, is now President of the Harris Wooden Handle Company of St. Louis.

THE Russian Admiral Lessoffsky has suffered a fracture of the thigh and a severe contusion of the knee.

No. 4 of the Coeur d'Alene *Spectator* contains the conclusion of the story of "Lina's Fate," a story entitled "What a Maggie Saw," by D. Y. W. Y. K.; hints to croquet players; several interesting editorial articles and miscellaneous contributions, a comically ingenious poem on the Dodo, and the following items of local news:

A telegraph station has been established at Coeur d'Alene Mission, with a Signal Service man in charge. The Rev. Dr. Nevius visited this post during Holy Week, preaching twice on Good Friday, the 15th instant. Capt. Miller has fenced and ploughed ten acres of land, lying within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the post, for a company garden. He expects to raise a thousand bushels of potatoes and plenty of other vegetables. Fattening prospects for Co. I. Four company commanders here have commenced gardening on a scale that will insure to their men, next winter, an ample stock of all the staple vegetables, besides keeping the mess table supplied during the summer with many of these seasonable delicacies that go far towards making the soldier's ration palatable and satisfying to the hungry man. By the industry of the company gardeners, a large number of acres has already been ploughed, including about seven of prairie land, lying upon the reservation, which has been fenced and ploughed for Co. I. The other companies have their main gardens on the old site, about three-quarters of a mile from the post. Besides this, each has a small plot in the garden contiguous to the garrison, which is also partially devoted to the use of officers. On Monday, the 2d prox., target practice at this post, which has been delayed in order to effect necessary changes on the range, will be resumed. Owing to the dilapidated condition of the butts and shelters which have been in use for the past three years, the commanding officer, Capt. Mills, has caused them to be replaced by new ones that will afford adequate protection. The new shelter is situated in the centre of the range, having a revolving target at either extremity; an improvement on the former arrangement in which the targets were in the centre and the shelter on their flanks.

THE New York Commandery, M. O. L. U. S., in its obituary notice of the death of Brevet Major John H. Mahan, Capt. 8th U. S. Cavalry—a companion of the order—which occurred at Fort Brown, Texas, March 16, 1881, and was duly noted in the *JOURNAL* of that month, pays a high tribute to the character and services of the deceased officer, and adopts the following resolutions:

1st. That in the death of Capt. Mahan, the country loses a brave and efficient soldier, and the Commandery a faithful and honored companion.

2d. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*.

Horatio C. King, Bvt. Col. U. S. V.; James N. Wheelan, Capt. U. S. A., and Samuel D. Hurlburt, Past Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., Committee.

A meeting of this Commandery will be held at Delmonico's June 1, on which occasion the investiture of the officers elected May 4, for the ensuing year, will take place. At a meeting to be held Oct. 5, next, amongst other candidates for membership to be then balloted for are Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel, 5th U. S. Infantry, Major R. T. Frank, 1st U. S. Artillery, Col. DeL. Floyd-Jones, and Gen. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A.

THE *Cheyenne Leader*, of May 19, says: Col. J. J. Coppinger, inspector general of the Dept. of the Missouri, passed through Cheyenne on Saturday, en route from White River to Leavenworth. He reports affairs in a satisfactory condition at White River, and no indication of trouble being precipitated by the Indians. Col. Stanton, accompanied by Mr. Chase, his clerk, went west on Sunday to pay off at Fort Steele, Bridger, and Washakie. Col. Gentry, 9th Infantry, passed west on Sunday last, on his way to Fort Fetterman to take post. Dr. Frick, U. S. A., went out to Fort Steele yesterday. Lieut. B. Reynolds, adjutant 3d Cavalry, returned home from Chicago yesterday. Lieut. John G. Bourke, A. D. C., passed west yesterday on his way to New Mexico and Arizona. Lieut. C. W. Mason, commanding company I, 4th Infantry, Fort Russell, went up to Fort Sanders yesterday to spend a few days. Mr. L. W. Worthington, post trader, at Fort Russell, accompanied him. They will return on Sunday.

ADMIRAL GORE JONES, C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station, has been instructed to pay an official visit to Queen Ranavalomanjaka of Madagascar, who has shown every desire to co-operate with England in the suppression of the slave trade in African waters. The admiral will arrive at Tamatave on this visit early in June.

CHINESE GORDON has left England for Syria.

THE following letter has been sent by Secretary Hunt to Lieut. Berry, commander of the *Jeannette* Search Expedition:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 20, 1881.

SIR: You will advise me at the earliest moment of the day fixed for your departure, and you will urge to a speedy completion such arrangements as may be necessary for your safe and early start. The balance of your crew leave New York by rail this evening under Lieut.-Commander Lamberton. You will pursue, as nearly as practicable, the course recommended by the board of which Rear-Admiral John Rodgers was president for the search you are about to undertake. You will report to the Department your progress and the condition of your vessel and command by every available channel of communication during your voyage, making your reports as full and detailed as practicable. In the pursuit of your adventurous and arduous voyage you carry with you the sympathy and entire confidence of the Department. Nothing that can be done to contribute to your well-being and success shall be omitted. As soon as you are ready you will sail. The eyes of your fellow-countrymen, of the scientific men of all the world, and especially of those interested in Arctic explorations, will follow you anxiously in your way through the unknown seas to which you go. May heaven guard and bless you and your officers and men, and crown your heroism with success and glory. Very respectfully, etc., W. H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

THE *Bismarck Tribune* of May 19 says: Captain Josiah Chance, 17th Infantry, still continues to maintain his reputation as a marksman. Yesterday he succeeded in making a score of 35 out of a possible 50, at 600 yards range. Lieut. English came over from Lincoln last evening, on the *General Terry*, in search of deserters, which latter he failed to find.

THE *Denver Tribune* of a recent date says: "The detachment of four companies of cavalry from Fort Riley, Kansas, ordered to the southern Ute country by General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, passed through Denver yesterday, arriving on the Kansas Pacific and proceeding south on the Denver and Rio Grande. There were about 400 men in the detachment, under command of Capt. Hoyt, the company commanders being Capt. Wint, Capt. Hemphill, Lieut. Badd, and Lieut. Smith. The detachment was fully equipped, and had horses, ammunition, and a large store of provisions and a camp equipage. Several hours were consumed in making the transfer here, and the troops went out in the afternoon, the soldiers taking one train of six cars, the horses following in another train of fifteen cars, while a third train conveyed some horses and the provisions, etc. At the end of the track the soldiers will take the road and accomplish the rest of the distance in the saddle. Agent Berry and Commissioner Mears, it is said, will leave Denver to-morrow, and catching up with the troops use them as an escort to the agency. It will take about five days to make the journey from Chama to the Fort Lewis cantonment."

A DESPATCH from Sioux City says: "Three men have been arrested at Pierre who turn out to be the party pursued by Lieut. Cherry at the time he was reported to have been murdered. They give their names as John Halsted, Thomas Jackson and John Roberts alias Dick Burr. Roberts is badly wounded, two forefingers of his right hand and the greater part of the palm being shot away. He also has four buck-shot wounds in his right side. After the men had been

arrested a courier arrived from Fort Niobrara, bringing the intelligence that they were robbers, who in an attempt to rob a saloon near Niobrara had killed a half breed named Biodeau and wounded another man, while one of their own number had also been killed. They then appropriated some Government horses and fled. Lieut. Cherry with a detachment of men pursued them, and in the running fight which ensued Cherry was killed and one man wounded. Halsted's real name is said to be Richards, and he is the same man who shot a Mexican by the name of Lopez in Clay's train about a year ago, seventy miles from Pierre. The butt of Roberts's rifle was about half shot away and his three large Colt's revolvers were covered with blood. This clears up the mystery of the killing of Lieut. Cherry, who was reported by a sergeant who ran away from the fight to have been shot by one of his own men."

"Through the Ranks to a Commission" is the title of a recent work by an anonymous author, published by Macmillan and Co., of London. The author, when about twenty-four years of age, of ample means and generous education, enlisted in an infantry regiment of the British army, with the avowed intention of working his way, step by step, to a commission. This purpose he successfully accomplished in less than two years, and although in some respects aided in his design by his officers, it does not appear that any undue favoritism was exerted in his behalf, but that in the various grades of private, lance corporal, corporal, and sergeant, he cheerfully, persistently, and successfully performed the duties of those positions. In fact it would seem that the very knowledge of his intention brought upon him a greater share of onerous duty than might otherwise have been the case. The work is written in terse, professional language, and affords an admirable conception of the barrack room life, garrison duties, etc., of the British soldier in time of peace. Its truth to life is its best feature, and all who may have similar aspirations would do well to read how practicable it is, with good conduct and a fair share of education, to go "through the ranks to a commission" in a few years.

MANY are the anecdotes, many the daring deeds, many the acts of chivalry which have never found a place in books—*carent quia vate sacro*. Amongst the facts not made public is the conduct of the Duke of Wellington before the battle of Waterloo. It is generally supposed that during the preceding night (17th June) Wellington quietly supped and slept in the village of Waterloo, some miles distant from the field of battle; the real fact is that, after the British army had bivouacked on the ground the destined scene of the next day's fight, Wellington, unattended, rode to Blucher's headquarters, and had an interview with him. His object was to secure the junction of the Prussians and the British as early as possible next day. Union was most important to the Allies; while attack before this union should be effected was most important to Napoleon. Wellington and Blucher calculated that they could meet on the next day upon the field of Waterloo at twelve o'clock. After this interview Wellington rode back to the village of Waterloo, where he obtained a short repose. Unfortunately subsequent heavy rains rendered the road so nearly impassable that the junction was not accomplished until six in the evening of the 18th June. During those six hours of deep anxiety endured by the British chief, how often did he look at his watch! and when at length the Prussian guns were heard, he involuntarily exclaimed, "There goes old Blucher at last!" The two officers who alone knew of the midnight interview between Wellington and Blucher were Sir Augustus Frazer, R. A., and Captain (afterwards General) William Bell, R. A., both of whom rode into the field with their chief, and both of whom have now departed this life.—*Broad Arrow*.

The Washington *Star* says: Lieut. Cherry, whose recent murder on the plains has caused so sincere a feeling of horror and regret here, spent the winter and spring of last year in Washington, and was one of the attendants at several notable weddings, among them that of Miss Elsie Sherman and Lieut. Thackeray.

The site of old Fort Dearborn, Chicago, has just been perpetuated by the erection of a memorial tablet by W. M. Hoyt, owner of the building which now stands there, under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society. The fort, which for many years was a landmark, was established in 1804, evacuated in 1823, reoccupied in 1828. The troops withdrew finally from it in 1836, and in 1839 it was sold.

The *Yellowstone Journal* of May 14 says: Lieut.-Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Infantry, formerly stationed at Fort Custer, arrived here from Fort Sully, D. T., last Saturday, in company with Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, 25th Infantry. On Monday they proceeded from Fort Keogh to Fort Custer, where they are now sitting as members of a General Court-martial, convened for the trial of Maj. E. M. Baker, 2d Cavalry. Gen. Whistler is also a member of the same court, and during his absence Fort Keogh is in command of Maj. Elges....Maj. Dewees and Lieut. Kingsbury have been ordered to take their companies of cavalry and go to Fort Maginnis.

A CAREFUL translation by Major Godfrey Weitzel, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of Sir Gustave Wex's lecture on the progress of the works of completion of the new improved bed of the Danube, with a description of the catastrophe produced by the ice gorge of 1880, has lately been issued from the Government printing office.

As announced in the *JOURNAL* last week, the annual examination at West Point will begin Wednesday, June 1, and the order of examination will be substantially the same as usual. The composition of the Board of Examination has already been given in our columns. Lieut. J. L. Lusk,

Corps of Engineers, and E. B. Ives, 19th U. S. Infantry, have been appointed secretaries of the 1st and 2d committees.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. B. CARPENTER, U. S. Navy, who went South six months ago in a critical condition from disease contracted in the Asiatic Squadron and developed while on duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has returned from Florida slightly improved in health.

MARSHAL BENEDEK'S Last Will and Testament contains a touching reference to his wife. He thanks her from his heart "for all her love and goodness to me; above all, do I thank her that she bore my soldier's unhappiness by my side with such reasonableness and resignation." The will begins thus: "I have a long, laborious, and active soldier's life behind me, but for all that I write my last wishes with peace and in a sound mind. I have never tried to make money, and never known how to keep it. I have been a loyal, true, and brave soldier, and am, it is true, a credulous but an humble Christian. I look forward to my end with a quiet conscience."

THE Bismarck *Tribune* says: "Even a little military post gets away with Bismarck on water works. From Lieut. Ogle it is learned that Gen. Carlin has finished laying nearly two miles of pipe of the Fort Yates water works, and intends to put hydrants in all the buildings and quarters at the post. The works will be run by steam, and four men is all that is required to manage the business, whereas it now takes twenty-five men, ten to twelve wagons, and seventy-five mules to supply the post with water. This post is one of the handsomest in the country. It is enclosed by a picket fence, and Gen. Carlin has personally supervised the planting of hundreds of shade trees in the grounds. An excursion to this post from Bismarck is a desirable trip in the summer season."

An interesting and instructive work on the "Physical and Chemical Properties of Wrought Iron," by Commander L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., has recently been issued, and contains the results of over two thousand tests of a large number of different makes of wrought iron, with complete chemical analysis of each, and includes also experiments on the value of the same iron for the manufacture of chain cables, bridges, etc. The experiments described were made by Commander Beardslee at the Government Navy-yard at Washington, for the U. S. Board, appointed to test iron and steel, and for the Navy Department, and were some time ago published from the Government printing office, and noticed in the columns of the *JOURNAL*; but in response to a demand from the great body of our engineers, Mr. William Kent, M. E., with the consent of Commander Beardslee, undertook an abridgment of it, and has condensed all of the important facts and figures into small compass. J. Wiley and Sons, of 15 Astor Place, N. Y., are the publishers.

THERE is no doubt that the President had not only fully made up his mind to exercise his prerogative to place Surgeon-General Barnes and Paymaster-General Brown on the retired list, but that he directed the order to be issued on Thursday, the 19th inst., and the successors were designated. Before the order had been promulgated, the President saw good and sufficient reason for not making the change at this time, and all action in the cases was suspended. The friends of Gen. Crane, for the position of Surgeon-General, have still some hopes that he will succeed Gen. Barnes.

THE Franklin, Ohio *Valley Chronicle*, of May 12, has an account of the services rendered by the Schenck family of Franklin in the War of the Rebellion. It includes the services of Rear-Admiral James F. Schenck, a Commodore during the war, and now on the retired list, of his son, Pay Director Caspar Schenck, and of Major-General Robert C. Schenck, a Major-General of Volunteers, member of Congress and Minister to England. Lieut. Alex. D. Schenck, 2d Artillery, served as a private of the 1st Ohio Volunteers and Sergeant of the 2d Ohio, being wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., until September, 1863, when, for gallant services in the field, he was appointed by President Lincoln a Cadet at West Point, and was graduated and appointed 2d Lieut. 2d Artillery, June 17, 1867. Other members are Col. Egbert T. S. Schenck, C. S. of Vols.; Chas. G., killed at Vicksburg, Miss., while serving as a private in an Iowa regiment; Robt. C., Jr., James T., Samuel G., and Garrett, privates in Ohio Volunteer regiments, and Washington L. Schenck, Surgeon of the 17th Ohio Volunteers. Woodhull S. Schenck, the second son of the Admiral, was on duty in China in the Customs service, and Jas. F. Schenck, Jr., was employed in the Quartermaster's Department. Says the *Chronicle*: "How many of this same name and race, scattered principally through New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Iowa, etc., entered the Union Service, is not yet known, but there appears upon the 'Roll of Honor' or list of names of soldiers who died in defence of the American Union, interred in the National Cemeteries the names of twenty-nine Schencks, over twenty of whom belong to the same family as the one of Franklin. How many more of them died or were killed, and buried at their homes, is not known, nor the large number of those who passed through the war, but, as only one in nine or more were killed or died during that war, there must have been near two hundred of the name and family, soldiers in the Army, as well as many in the Navy, several of whom were killed."

THE Erie *Despatch* of May 19 says: Paymaster George A. Lyon, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty at the Navy-yard in Washington, and leaves to-day for that city. It would be difficult to name any one whose departure from our city would be more generally regretted. His many excellent qualities of head and heart have endeared him to a very large circle of friends. Much of the affection bestowed upon his revered father, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church so many years, has been extended to the son, who is indeed a chip of the old block. That Mr. Lyon should

have hosts of friends wherever he goes is inevitable, but he will never find them any where more numerous or devoted than in the home of his boyhood.

In response to a general request, the charming play of "The Lady of Lyons" was repeated at the *bijou* theatre, at Governor's Island, New York, on Thursday evening, May 26, before a crowded audience, composed of the officers and ladies of the Island, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, etc., and numerous friends. The cast was the same as on the previous occasion, and the music was furnished by the band of the 1st U. S. Artillery, under the direction of Bandmaster Kreyer. The performance throughout was a delightful one, and gave evidence of careful rehearsal and attention to details. The lady who assumed the character of "Pauline" renewed her success of the previous occasion and gained fresh laurels. Mr. Janeway's "Melnotte" was a forcible and manly presentation and, from first to last, he was picturesque and natural. The remainder of the cast by their judicious acting ably seconded the efforts of the principals. As before, the dresses, scenery, stage setting, etc., were in good taste and chronologically correct, and the music well selected. An informal hop rounded off an evening's enjoyment long to be remembered by the participants. We append the cast in full:

Claude Melnotte.....	Mr. Janeway.
Colonel Damas.....	Lieut. Rafferty.
Beauséant.....	Mr. Silvers.
Flavis.....	Mr. Atkinson.
Mons. Deschappelles.....	Dr. Maddox.
Landlord.....	Mr. Perry.
Gaspar.....	Mr. Larned.
Capitain Gervais.....	Lieut. Chamberlin.
Captain Dupont.....	Lieut. Rumbough.
Notary.....	Mr. Leo Mendenhall.
Page.....	Master Aas Gardner.
Pauline.....	Mrs. Foster.
Madame Deschappelles.....	Miss Baylor.
Widow Melnotte.....	Miss Jones.
Janet.....	Miss Josie Sprague.

A USEFUL little work, by Lieutenant E. F. Quatrone, U. S. N., entitled "The Sailor's Handy-Book and Yachtsman's Manual," will be published by Scribner's Sons, of New York, early next month.

THE *Pioneer Press*, of May 18, says: Gen. Miles's genial and accomplished aid, Lieut. Oscar F. Long, has returned from Fort Keogh....Dr. C. S. Black, U. S. A., and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, arrived from far off Poplar river last evening, and are at the Metropolitan. Dr. Black goes hence to St. Louis on duty, and Mrs. Heistand will spend the summer in Ohio and Pennsylvania....Lieut. Alexander Ogle, 17th Infantry, reached the Metropolitan this morning, called by telegram from his station at Fort Yates by the severe illness of his infant daughter, whom he found, however, with decidedly more favorable symptoms....Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, 17th Infantry, now in command at Fort Snelling, and for some time commandant at Fort Snelling, registered at headquarters yesterday. Capt. Bennett is on leave, and will spend most of his time in Minneapolis, his address being No. 912 First avenue....Lieut. F. D. Rucker, 2d Cavalry, is at the Metropolitan. Lieut. R. is on leave, and will probably spend some days in St. Paul....Lieuts. Brennan and Long left yesterday for the East, the former on leave, the latter to rejoin Gen. Miles. The same paper of May 22 says: Col. C. H. Graves and wife of Duluth are visiting friends in this city....Col. J. N. Wheelan, 2d Cavalry, is in the city on a Court-martial. It is hoped that his business will necessitate his making a long stay....Paym'r J. N. Speel, U.S.N., returned from Washington last Wednesday, and is at the Metropolitan....Lieut. T. F. Forbes, 5th Infantry, is at the Windsor, and will remain in the city several weeks.

We have received a letter in care of this office addressed to Dr. Samuel R. Elliott.

THE *Kinsley Graphic* (Kansas) of May 21 publishes the following resolution by the Editorial Association of Kansas:

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to Col. G. O. Haller, 23d Infantry, his excellent wife and daughters, and the officers of Fort Dodge for their innumerable courtesies and generous hospitality extended to the members of the Association and their ladies during their visit to Fort Dodge on the 13th inst.

The same paper says that the band at the Fort gave the Association a complimentary concert, and that "we know of nothing the officers could have done to make our visit more pleasant. They were untiring in their attentions and apparently did not weary at the many questions asked, as they showed the party through the different departments at the Fort. After dress parade, which is always an attractive sight, refreshments were served at Col. Haller's quarters."

THE St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, of May 17, gives an account of the marriage in that city on May 16 of Lieut. D. L. Howell, 7th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Julia Beauregard Tyler, a grand niece of President Tyler. It says: "The bride is conspicuous for talent, grace and beauty; has been the darling of her family circle, and a great favorite with society at large. The groom is the son of the late Senator Howell of Iowa. He graduated at West Point two years ago, and since has been stationed at Fort Snelling. The account further states that a brother officer who expected to attend Lieut. Howell was taken sick, so that groomsman were dispensed with altogether. The ceremony took place at the house of the bride's mother, No. 1103 Garrison avenue, yesterday at 2 p. m. The Father of St. Theresa's Church officiated. There was a large display of presents, embracing numerous articles of jewelry, much silver, several handsome fans, etc. Upon an ice cream cutter in the shape of a tomahawk, placed in an ice cream bowl, all of silver, was a card marked: 'From two of your victims.' It was said to come from Major W. S. Reed and Wm. H. Barnett, Esq. Lieut. and Mrs. Howell

left for Chicago on the evening train. They return thence to Keokuk on Saturday, to say farewell to Mrs. Howell, after which they will go East via Niagara Falls, to remain several weeks."

GEN. WILLIAM J. BOLTON, Norristown, Pa., was relieved recently, by natural process, of a bullet which he had carried in his lower jaw and neck for nearly seventeen years, having received it in the battle which followed the famous mine explosion at Petersburg, Va., on July 30, 1864. The Army surgeons probed for the bullet, but could not find it, and after the wound healed Gen. Bolton did not suffer much from it. Recently he experienced sharp pains in his neck, especially during damp weather. Last week, Friday, while waiting on a customer in his store, he stooped to get something from under the counter, and was instantly taken with a violent fit of coughing, during which the bullet flew out of his mouth. It weighed 273 grains Troy.

L. F. PRUDHOMME, who has for a number of years been at the head of the Department of Modern Languages at the Naval Academy, and Marshal Oliver, head of the Department of Drawing, have been nominated and confirmed as Professors of Mathematics in the Navy, subject to examination. Professors J. M. Rice, J. R. Soley, and H. S. Todd, at the Academy, were appointed a Board to examine them. It is understood that the examination will not be strictly one such as is given to applicants for the position of Prof. of Mathematics, but will be confined chiefly to the branches over which they preside at the Academy. Soon after the adjournment of Congress the Attorney-General decided that it was legal and proper to nominate to two vacancies in the possession of Professors of Mathematics at Annapolis persons not strictly speaking qualified professionally, to fill that place, they being simply accomplished persons, competent to give instruction generally. The gentlemen named were nominated, and the question was were they eligible? The Attorney-General decided favorably, and they were, therefore, nominated to the Senate and confirmed.

OFFICERS registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending May 26, 1881: Army—1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. John G. Leefe, 19th Inf.; Capt. and Bvt. Major W. H. Nash, Sub. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Wm. Baird, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. F. F. Kinslingbury, 11th Inf.; Capt. and Bvt. Major John H. Calef, 2d Art.; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Judge-Advocate General D. G. Swain, U. S. A. Navy—Ensign Henry F. Reich, Midshipman A. W. Dodd, Cadet Midshipmen L. O. Garrett, L. M. Garrett, and Robert S. Sloan; Comdr. Chas. McGregor, Surgeon Ed. Kershner, Lieut.-Com. P. F. Harrington, Lieut. H. W. Schafer, Comdr. J. N. Miller.

THE *Despatch* left the Washington Navy Yard, May 20, 5 p. m., for a trip to Hampton Roads, having on board Secretary Hunt and family, Mrs. Rutledge (sister of Mrs. Hunt), Mrs. General Poe and Mrs. General Ricketts, Colonel and Mrs. Farquhar and Harry Garfield. On her arrival next morning, at 10 o'clock, at Hampton Roads, salutes were fired from the *Tennessee* and *Yantic*, and Gen. Getty and staff spent an hour on board. The same day, the Secretary landed with his friends, and a reception was held in the pavilion of the Hygeia Hotel. Afterwards a brilliant hop was given. The *Despatch* returned to the Navy-yard, with her party, at 9½ a. m. May 23.

THE following Army officers were registered at the A. G. office during the week ending May 26, 1881: Bvt. Col. John G. Chandler, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., and Asst. Surg. Victor Biart, stopping at the Ebbitt House. Col. Chandler, by S. O. of May 23, is ordered to relieve Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges on the 15th of July. By a previous order, the relief was to take place on the arrival of Col. C. in Washington. Dr. Biart was ordered to Washington as escort of an insane soldier sent from Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Lieut.-Col. George Gibson, 3d Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Louis H. Orleman, retired, U. S. A., both stopping at the Ebbitt House.

DR. LESLIE FROST, of Waltham, Mass., once surgeon in the Navy, fell dead in the street at Fort Worth on Wednesday of heart disease.

THE last of the receptions at the Brooklyn Navy-yard was given on Wednesday last.

GEN. R. B. AYRES is to serve as Grand Marshal of the parade in Washington on Decoration Day, the band and Batteries A, B, C, D and H, 2d Artillery, will participate in the procession. Gen. Hazen was requested to order out the Signal Corps but declined as it was a legal holiday.

1st LIEUT. J. W. DUNCAN and Mrs. Duncan have returned to Vancouver Barracks from a visit East. Lieut. L. J. Hearn arrived May 9th with recruits.

A MONUMENT has been erected at Woodbury, Conn., to the memory of Dr. John J. Abernethy, late Medical Director in the U. S. Navy. The base of the monument weighs six tons, and the staff is twenty-three feet in height.

MILITARY INVENTIONS.—The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To D. E. Powers, New York, for a cartridge machine.
To William E. Budd for a breech loading fire arm. The barrels are secured to the base plate by means of lugs on one part projecting into recesses in the other and a rod passed through said lugs. The breech block is moved longitudinally backward to open the breech by means of an operating lever and link connection, the lever being pivoted or hinged to the end of the rod, which secures the barrels to the base piece, and which rod projects back through the breech block. The extractor projects into the chamber of the barrel and engages the shell at its front end.
To W. H. Elliott, of New York, for a magazine fire arm.
To A. C. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Conn., for a machine for heading cartridge shells.
To E. Corwin, Pleasantville, Pa., for a shot case.
To Jas. W. Wilson, for a breech-loading fire-arm.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Callao, May 5, having arrived on the 1st, ten days from Panama, stopping three at Payta to drill. Capt. Belknap paid his respects to the Legation at Lima on May 2, and as quiet prevails all along the seaboard, he saw no reason why the *Adams* should not proceed North at an early date, pursuant to the provisional instructions of Rear-Admiral Stevens. The health of the officers and crew continue good.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Arrived at Callao, May 1, from Panama, after a rapid and pleasant voyage, with all well on board. Her officers are now visiting the historical points of Lima and the port.

ALBERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Left Yokohama, April 17 for a survey of the Bonin Islands.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Norfolk, Va., for survey and repairs. Will be ready for service June 5 to 10.

ANSELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Shanghai, April 10.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. Put in commission at Annapolis, May 14, for the practice cruise with the cadet midshipmen, who will embark about June 10.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, May 12. Will go on the dock there when the *Saratoga* gets out. Will probably be repaired only sufficiently to go to Coaster's Island Harbor.

DALE, 4th rate, sails, ——— Norfolk.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington. Returned on May 23 from Hampton Roads, with the Secretary of the Navy.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Chios, Turkey, April 9.

Rear-Admiral Howell communicates to the Secretary of the Navy the following letter, addressed to Comdr. O'Kane:

GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE
IMPERIAL OTTOMAN ARCHipelago,
CHIOS, April 1 (old style), 1881.

CAPTAIN: The Central Aid Committee hasten to express to you, in its own name and that of the people of Chios, which suffered so severely by the earthquakes, the warmest thanks for the devotion which the officers and men of the *Galena* have displayed in this unfortunate affair in bringing help as useful as efficacious to the victims of the catastrophe on this island. Please accept, Captain, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

SADIG PACHA.

Governor-General, President of the Central Committee.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Alaska.

KEARBORE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. Arrived at Port Royal, May 10.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. To leave Valparaiso for San Francisco, via Honolulu.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Arrived at Montevideo, March 31.

MAYFLOWER, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. John Schouler. Arrived at Washington, May 18. Fitting as a practice ship for the cadet engineers. Will be officered from the Naval Academy. Will leave Washington about May 30 for Annapolis.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apprentice ship. At Newport. Is to be made a receiving ship at Coaster's Island Harbor for apprentices. Not going to New York.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Shanghai, April 9.

NIPISCO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Sailed for Gibraltar, April 30, with provisions for the *Quinnabag*.

FALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. G. Green. At Yokohama, April 18. Is to be employed in determining longitudinal positions and in surveying duty.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. Left Callao, March 13, and anchored at Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, April 20; remained until the 26th. Rear-Admiral Stevens was informed at Hilo of the prevalence of small pox at Honolulu, which fact altered his purpose, which had been to give the crew liberty there, as they had not been out of the ship since the visit to Mazatlan in January. All hands were sent ashore at Hilo. He also learned of the arrival of the *Wachusett* at Honolulu on April 18, and sent orders to her to meet him at Lahaina with the mails on the 27th.

Whilst at Hilo Rear-Admiral Stevens exchanged courtesies with the Hawaiian authorities.

The *Pensacola* arrived off Lahaina at 1.30 p. m. the 27th—the *Wachusett* the day previous. His Excellency, John Dominis, and the commanding officer of the *Wachusett*, informed Rear-Admiral Stevens that the epidemic at Honolulu was almost entirely confined to the natives and Chinese, and as the *Pensacola* needed a supply of provisions and coal, the Admiral decided to visit Honolulu. Left Lahaina the 28th and reached Honolulu the next morning.

The usual courtesies were exchanged with the authorities and with the diplomatic representatives of the United States.

On May 2, the Regent, Princess Lydia Dominis, received Rear-Admiral Stevens, his staff, and other officers of the *Pensacola*. They were accompanied and presented by Hon. J. M. Comly, United States Minister Resident. The relations between our representatives and the present government are of the most satisfactory character. The King is absent on a foreign tour.

The *Pensacola* sailed May 5, and expected to reach San Francisco about June 1.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Norfolk, Va.

POWHEATON, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. John G. Walker. At Port Royal May 23. Expected at Hampton Roads with the *New Hampshire*.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas

Casey, Jr. Left Gibraltar, May 7, for New York, by Southern passage. She ought to arrive at New York about 10th to 15th of June.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Surveying on the Mexican and Central American coasts.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Shanghai, April 10.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Left the Norfolk yard on Sunday and dropped down to Fort Norfolk, took in powder, and went to sea on Monday.

SHERANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Montevideo, Uruguay, April 17. SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. Repairing at Norfolk.

STANDISH (s. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. S. H. Baker. Practice ship for cadet engineers. Norfolk. To be sent to Annapolis.

ST. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Nagasaki, April 10.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., undergoing repairs. She is not expected to be ready for service before September.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. Left Hampton Roads, May 23, for New York. Will remain until after the 30th. Arrived on the 25th. Address Station E.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cronwell. Sailed from the Mare Island Navy-yard, March 29, for New York, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. At Castellamare, near Naples, May 5.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Left Boston for League Island with the *Ossipee* in tow. Arrived at breakwater May 23. Had dense fog all the way. In lat. 39.25 signalled American ship *Syren* from New York to Hong Kong. All well. If fog lifted the *Vandalia* would leave breakwater on the 25th for League Island. Arrived at League Island with the *Ossipee* in tow on the 25th.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. Cruising. Arrived at San Francisco, May 24, from Honolulu.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Arrived at Hampton Roads, May 21, after a passage of 28 days from Madeira, having touched at Bermuda for coal. From Madeira to lat. 20 deg. 30 min. N., long. 52 deg. W., she proceeded under sail. The N. E. trades were lost at the above position, the wind veering to S. E., S. W., W., and N. W., then calm with a heavy swell. To have waited for the trades, or to have gone farther south to look for them, would have necessitated a very long passage.

The following is a list of her officers: Commander, Norman H. Farquhar; Lieut.-Commander, Charles W. Kennedy; Lieutenants, Richardson Clover, Fredk. W. Greenleaf, and William C. Strong; Master, William P. Conway; Ensigns, Harry M. Hodges and John T. Newton; Cadet Midshipman, Henry L. Sturdivant; Surgeon, Frank L. Du Bois; Paymaster, Henry T. Skelding; Chief Engineer, Oscar H. Lackey; Passed Assistant Engineer, Richard Inch and Wm. Rowbotham; Assistant Engineer, William C. Easton; Cadet Engineer, Gould H. Bull; 1st Lieut. Marjess, James M. T. Young; Pay Officers' Clerk, George H. Vernon; Boatswain, John J. Killin; Gunner, Charles H. Venable; Carpenter, John L. Davis; Sailmaker, John J. Byrne.

She was inspected at Hampton Roads by the Inspection Board, of which Commodore Rhind is president, and on May 26 went up to the Norfolk yard, where such of her stores as are not needed will be landed, also her battery. She will then be put out of commission, and soon again be recommissioned to go to Port Royal.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Left Hampton Roads, May 23, for New York. Arrived on the 25th, and left immediately under orders for Yucatan, to inquire into the seizure of the American bark *Acacia* at Merida.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALABAMA*, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. On experimental service. New York.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyfe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 3d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jouett. Store ship. Expected to leave Port Royal, May 24, for Hampton Roads. Delayed by bad weather.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIC*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate (s. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajar*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catekill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. B. Durand; *Manassas*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

THE Naval Rendezvous at New York for enlisting seamen for the Navy, which was discontinued about two years ago, was reopened May 23 by Commander H. B. Seely, U. S. N., who has been ordered in charge of it. The office is at No. 187 Cherry street.

A ST. JOHN, N. F., despatch of May 19, says: The

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British ship-of-war *Fantome*, which has just arrived here, will be engaged, with the *Druid* and *Contest*, in fishery protection.

The Norfolk, Va., *Landmark* says: It is thought the Naval Inspection Board will recommend that the receiving ship *Franklin* be fitted up for use at Yorktown as quarters for the Government officials during the Centennial celebration. The ship is very large and roomy, and canvas partitions can readily be fitted up between decks to accommodate hundreds of visitors. . . . The *Powhatan*, it is now understood, will be sent to France to bring over the descendants of the French officers engaged in the American revolution to attend the Yorktown celebration.

The Norfolk *Ledger* of May 18 says: The marine barracks have recently undergone such a transformation as to be scarcely recognizable by their old acquaintances. . . . The principal building, which for many years was little more than a frame barn on one side of a common, has been enclosed with a neat and substantial fence, partly of chain with turned posts, the parade ground graded and seeded, trees planted, a post garden and gymnasium established, everything painted or washed with tinted colors, and flower beds, rockeries, and shot pyramids added by way of ornament. Did not one see soldiers with glittering buttons about, he might easily mistake the establishment for an exceedingly well-kept seaside resort, it is so home-like. The flagstaff which was struck by lightning and shattered last year, is to be replaced, and the barracks will then be complete and in much better condition than ever before. The credit for this is due to Capt. Cochrane and the officers and men of his command, who at the same time acknowledge courtesies received from other departments of the yard in the work of renovation. . . . The survey on the *Constitution* will be completed to-day and forwarded to Washington. An order has been received to make certain alterations in her cabin. . . . Assistant Paymaster J. B. Martin reported yesterday for duty on the *Standish*.

A NAVAL General Court-martial convened at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, May 19, for the trial of Private M. McLier, of the receiving ship *Franklin*, and Private James Hayes, of the marine barracks, for misconduct while on guard duty. The court is composed as follows: Commander W. C. Wise; Lieutenants W. L. Moore and Theo. T. Wood; Capt. Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C.; Masters Boynton Leach and C. B. T. Moore, and Lieut. L. C. Webster, U. S. M. C., members, and Lieut. H. H. Coston, U. S. M. C., Judge-Advocate. 2d Lieut. L. W. T. Waller was on the original detail, but being absent on leave was replaced by 1st Lieut. Coston.

The Norfolk *Landmark*, of May 22, says: The German corvette *Nymphe*, Capt. Schroeder, left the naval anchorage yesterday at 6 o'clock and proceeded to Hampton Roads, where she will remain a few days, and then return to Norfolk, sailing the first of the month for Boston and Halifax. . . . The *Dale* and *Standish* are awaiting the arrival of their officers to leave for Annapolis. . . . Asst. Paymaster W. W. Galt reported at the yard yesterday for duty on the iron-clads at City Point. . . . Asst. Surg. James C. Byrnes has been ordered to the Naval Hospital, and reported for duty yesterday. . . . The Steam Engineering Department will commence work on the *Alliance* next week.

No appointments at large to the United States Naval Academy will be made until the year 1883. Congress lately provided that no such appointments should be made until the number of cadets at large in the institution should be reduced to ten. There are now thirty of them on the roll of the Academy.

In a circular dated May 23 Rear-Admiral Wyman says: "Commanding officers of the U. S. North Atlantic Squadron will not allow to be received on board their vessels any merchandise from U. S. Consuls, or others, for transportation to the United States.

The steamer *Juniata* was delivered to Captain Meade, of the steamer *Vandalia*, at League Island, May 25, to be towed to New York, where she will go into dock and then be fitted out for sea.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

May 21.—Lieutenants Henry E. Nichols and George M. Bock and Master Francis Winslow, to examination for promotion.

Assistant Engineer George S. Willits, to temporary duty on board the *Speedwell*.

May 23.—Captain George Brown, as Light-house inspector of the 3d District.

Chief Engineer James Butterworth, to the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 18th June.

Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, New York, in addition to his present duties.

Passed Assistant Engineer D. M. Fulmer, to rendezvous duty on board the receiving ship *St. Louis*, in addition to his present duties.

Chaplain Richard Hayward, to the training ship *Minnesota* on the 1st of June.

May 24.—Lieutenant John F. Merry, to instruction in torpedo service at Newport, R. I., on the 1st of June.

Lieutenant Wm. A. Haddon, to the *Kearsarge* on the 31st of May.

Ensigns J. M. Bowyer and H. F. Reich, to examination for promotion.

Medical Director John M. Brown, to represent the Navy at the meeting of the International Medical Congress which meets at London, Eng., on the 2d of August next. On the completion of this duty he will return to Washington City and resume his present duties.

May 25.—Lieutenant-Commander Francis W. Dickens to the training ship *Constitution* as executive.

Midshipmen Arthur W. Dodd and George W. Denfield, to examination for promotion.

May 26.—Surgeon Abel F. Price, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

DETACHED.

May 21.—Passed Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering, from the *Tallapoosa* on the 23d of May, and ordered to settle his accounts and to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the *Quinnebang*.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Curtis H. Thomson, from the Navy Pay Office at Baltimore, and ordered to duty on board the *Tallapoosa* on the 23d of May.

Cadet Midshipman Henry L. Sturdivant, from the *Wyoming*, and ordered to examination for promotion.

May 23.—Rear-Admiral Edward T. Nichols, as inspector of the 3d Light-house District on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to report at the Navy Department to assume the duties of Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Ensign H. H. Hosley has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ticonderoga* on the 27th of March last, and has been placed on sick leave.

Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, from the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Chief Engineer A. H. Able, from rendezvous duty on board the *St. Louis*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. C. Engard from the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station, and ordered to the *Alert*, same station.

Chaplain Edward K. Rawson, from the training ship *Minnesota* on the 1st of June, and placed on waiting orders.

May 24.—Captain David B. Harmony, from the command of the *Tennessee* on the 1st of June, and ordered to command the receiving ship *Colorado* on the 2d of June.

Captain Bancroft Gherardi, from the command of the receiving ship *Colorado* on the 2d of June, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander T. F. Jewell, from the training ship *Constitution*, and ordered to Newport, R. I., on the 1st of June for instruction in torpedo service.

Surgeon Joseph Hugg, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster Albert M. Bacon, from special duty on the 10th of June, and granted three months leave.

Passed Assistant Engineer B. R. Leitch, from the *Vandalia*, and ordered to the *Ashuelot* per steamer of June 18 from San Francisco.

May 25.—Assistant Paymaster Richard T. M. Ball, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and ordered to the practice steamer *Mayflower*.

Cadet Engineer Leo D. Miner, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and ordered to the *Alliance*.

May 26.—Commander Norman H. Farquhar, from the command of the *Wyoming*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles W. Kennedy; Lieutenants Richardson Clover, Frederick W. Greenleaf and Wm. C. Strong; Master William P. Conway; Ensigns Harry M. Hodges and John T. Newton; Surgeon Frank L. Du Bois, Chief Engineer Oscar H. Lackey, Passed Assistant Engineers Richard Inch and Wm. Rowbotham, Assistant Engineer Wm. C. Eaton, Cadet Engineer Gould H. Bull, Boatswain John J. Killin, Gunner Charles H. Venable, Carpenter John L. Davis, and Sailmaker John J. Byrne, from the *Wyoming*, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster Henry T. Skelding, from the *Wyoming*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Everett, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on sick leave.

May 27.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Webb, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and ordered to the receiving ship *Passaic*, at Washington.

Lieutenant Geo. W. Tyler, from the Naval Academy on the 1st of June, and ordered to the *Tennessee*.

Master Chas. B. Miles, from the Naval Academy on the 1st of June, and ordered to the *Saratoga*.

Master J. C. Burnett, from the *Passaic*, and be ready for sea service.

Assistant Engineer R. T. Hall, from the *Alliance*, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant L. L. Roamey, attached to the Hydrographic Office, during the month of June.

To Surgeon George A. Bright, attached to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for one month.

To Passed Assistant Engineer J. F. Bingham, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, for two weeks from May 25.

To Cadet Midshipman W. S. Sims, attached to the *Tennessee*, for two weeks from May 26.

To Cadet Engineer W. F. Durand, attached to the *Tennessee*, for one month from May 26.

To Lieutenant John P. J. Augur, attached to the *Alliance*, for one month from May 29.

To Assistant Paymaster Reah Frazer, attached to the *Alliance* for three weeks from June 3.

To Passed Assistant Engineer Henry L. Slosson for three months from June 1.

To Midshipmen Spencer T. B. Biddle, attached to the training ship *Portsmouth*, for two weeks from May 23.

REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant-Commander Joseph E. Craig and Lieutenant Joseph G. Eaton, to attend the course of instruction in torpedo service at Newport, R. I., and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty at the Naval Academy.

The orders of Master John C. Fremont for instruction in torpedo service on the 1st of June and ordered to duty on the *Coast Survey*.

RESIGNED.

Master Charles W. Deering, to take effect May 21, 1881.

Cadet Midshipman R. H. Scott.

PROMOTED.

Ensign Hamilton Hutchins to be a Master in the Navy from May 22, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assistant Surgeon James M. Murray has passed a satisfactory examination and has been recommended for promotion.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending May 25, 1881:

Thomas C. Terrell, lieutenant, May 16, Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

First Lieutenant James M. T. Young, from the *Wyoming*, when the Marine Guard are transferred ashore, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant Edwin S. Houston to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from March 29, 1881.

Lieutenant Benjamin Long Edes to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from April 22, 1881.

Master James H. Bull to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from April 22, 1881.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Andrew M. Moore to be a Surgeon in the Navy from April 1, 1881.

Passed Assistant Engineer James Butterworth to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from March 10, 1881.

Assistant Engineer Alfred B. Canaga to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from March 10, 1881.

Frank Thompson, of New Orleans, La., to be a Chaplain in the Navy from May 16, 1881.

NOMINATIONS.

L. F. Prud'homme, a resident of Maryland, to be a Professor of Mathematics in the Navy to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Professor B. F. Greene.

Marshall Oliver, a resident of Maryland, to be a Professor of Mathematics in the Navy to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Professor J. E. Nourse.

These nominees to be subject to the required examinations before being commissioned.

These nominations were confirmed by the Senate on the 25th of May.

THE LATE LIEUT. TERRELL, U. S. N.

Following are the official orders in regard to the death of Lieut. Terrell, noted in the *JOURNAL* of last week. Lieut. Terrell, we may add, died of cirrhosis of the liver.

U. S. NAVY-YARD, PENSACOLA, }
Commandant's Office, May 18, 1881. }

Hon. W. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

SIR: It is with regret that I have to announce to the Department the death of Lieut. T. C. Terrell, U. S. N., who died, after a painful illness, at this yard, at 6 p. m. May 16, 1881. His funeral took place on the 17th inst. from the Navy-yard Chapel, Chaplain S. D. Boorum officiating. The remains were escorted to the National Cemetery by myself and the Navy and Army officers, and an escort from the 5th Artillery, detailed by Col. H. W. Closson, U. S. A., commanding at Fort Barrancas.

I beg to enclose order issued at the post, and also medical certificate. Very respectfully, etc.,
S. P. QUACKENBUSH, Commodore, Commandant.

FORT BARRANCAS, Fla., May 17, 1881.

Orders No. 77.

The death of Lieut. T. C. Terrell, U. S. N., is announced to the command. The funeral is appointed for 10 o'clock a. m. to-day at the Navy-yard chapel.

Battery B, 5th Artillery, Lieut. W. B. Horner, 5th U. S. Artillery, commanding, is detailed as escort, and will take position at 10 o'clock a. m., at that gate of the National Cemetery, and join the procession when it arrives at that point.

The Battery will be strengthened by such details from Battery L, 5th U. S. Artillery, as may be required.

Capt. Chas. B. Byrne, U. S. A., and Lieut. B. K. Roberts, 5th U. S. Artillery, are detailed as pall-bearers, and will report at the Navy-yard chapel, to the Captain of the Yard, at 10 o'clock a. m. The flag will be half-masted at 10 a. m., and will so remain during the day.

By order of Major Closson:

W. B. HORNER, 2d Lieut. 5th Art., Post Adjutant.

THE NAVAL PRIZE ESSAY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1881. }

Lieut. Charles Belknap, U. S. N., Secretary U. S. Naval Institute:

SIR: We have carefully perused the four essays sent in competition for the annual prize offered by the U. S. Naval Institute, for 1881, and we consider that the essay bearing the motto, "*Aut Caesar, aut nullus*" should be classed first in order of merit. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, Commodore U. S. N.

JOHN LINTHALL, Chief Constructor U. S. N.

NAVY-YARD, BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1881.

Lieut. C. Belknap, Secretary Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md.:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request of the Executive Committee of the Naval Institute, conveyed in your letter of Nov. 15, 1880, I have examined the essays, four in number, received in competition for the prize of 1881, and have to report my opinion of their merit in order as follows:

- 1st. "*In via virtute, via nulla.*"
- 2d. "*Fors clavigera.*"
- 3d. "*Aut Caesar, aut nullus.*"
- 4th. "*Pro patria.*"

I beg to add that neither of the essays embraces a complete plan with proper drawings, dimensions and descriptions of "The Type of (1.) Armored Vessels, (II.) Cruiser Best Suited to the Present Needs of the United States," with reasons assigned why the types should be adopted. In fact, the largest share of each of the essays is taken up with matter foreign to the subject of the prize essay. Yours truly,

J. W. KING, Chief Engineer U. S. N.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 11, 1881.

General Order No. 271.

The training vessels of the service having been brought together for the first time under one uniform system, the following order will be observed:

I. Hereafter no apprentices will be transferred from the training ships to the regular ships of the Navy until such apprentices have been at least twenty months in the training ships; and not even then unless they are found able to perform the general duties of ordinary seamen.

II. None of the apprentices shall be transferred from the training ships until the latter part of October next. The vessels will go into winter quarters after their annual inspection. By delaying until then it is expected that a first rate class of boys will be transferred to the ships fitting out.

III. The commanding officer of the Training Squadron will judge of the time when a boy is fit for transfer to the regular Navy, and when he has a class of boys ready for transfer to the naval service he will notify the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, who will direct the transfer to such vessels as may require such boys.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, }
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1881. }

Circular.

From and after July 1, 1881, the enlisted men of the Navy, and those marines whose rations are chargeable to the appropriation "Provisions for the Navy," will be allowed to surrender to the Government, at each regular issue, by messes, such parts of the articles of provisions composing the Navy ration, excepting fresh bread, beef and vegetables, as, with the approval of their commanding officer, they may elect, and, in exchange therefor, at the end of each quarter, they will be entitled to receive, from the Pay Officer, in money, the aggregate value of the articles surrendered during that quarter, computed at the average cost price. This money will be paid by a public bill (Paymaster's Form No. 21), under appropriation "Provisions," to some person specially authorized by the commanding officer to receive and receipt for it, and distribute it to the proper messes. The bill must be made out in detail, giving the quantity and cost of each article.

Pay Officers will expend on their quarterly returns, under the heads of "Issues to Crew" and "Issues to Marines," the full allowance of the ration as heretofore; and they will account for the provisions surrendered in the same manner as for provisions procured by open purchase.

Nothing in this circular is to be construed as changing the present regulations as to commuted rations.

Pay Officers will acknowledge receipt. GEO. F. CUTLER, Paymaster-General, U. S. Navy.

Approved:

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

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JOURNAL.

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MENTS** desires to transfer with a Captain of Cavalry, whose
date of Commission is not later than March 20, 1879. Address
"Change," care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

CANADIAN militiamen are said to be entertaining
favorably a proposition that they be represented at the
Yorktown Centennial celebration next Fall. They re-
call the fact that two companies of their militia visited
St. Albans, Vt., by invitation on the 4th of July, 1880,
and were hospitably entertained.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

DIFFERING as they did in many respects, the
military careers of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT and
Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS were alike in those
qualities of steadfastness, gravity, pertinacity, simpli-
city, sincerity, unflinching loyalty and supreme confi-
dence in success, which each of these two great soldiers
brought, where they were so much needed, to their
country's standard. Two of the leading publishing
houses have now issued military biographies* of these
commanders, written and compiled by subordinates who
were with them on many a field of battle, and who view
them from the detailed knowledge, as well as from the
partiality, which comes of intimate acquaintance.

The first volume of Gen. BADEAU's work was pub-
lished some years ago. It briefly told of the birth of its
hero—the son of an Ohio leather dealer, of Scotch
descent—at Point Pleasant, April 27, 1822; of his
career at West Point and in Mexico; of his position at
the opening of the war for the Union; and of his steady
progress up to the rank of lieutenant general. The
second and third volumes, now issued, go on with the
Virginia campaign, of which Gen. ADAM BADEAU was
a witness and participant.

One of the first points to note in these volumes is the
letter which Gen. BADEAU publishes, addressed by
GRANT to HALLECK, January 19, 1864, in response to
HALLECK's request for suggestions on an eastern cam-
paign. GRANT wrote: "I would respectfully suggest
whether an abandonment of all previously attempted
lines to Richmond is not advisable, and in lieu of these,
one to be taken further south. I would suggest Raleigh,
N. C., as the objective point, and Suffolk as the starting
point. Raleigh once secured, I would make Newbern
the base of supplies until Wilmington is secured. A
moving force of sixty thousand men would probably be
required to start on such an expedition. This force
would not have to be increased unless LEE should with-
draw from his present position. In that case, the
necessity for so large a force on the Potomac would not
exist," etc.

It need hardly be said that this does not sound like
GRANT; and, in fact, Gen. BADEAU, who thinks the
plan to have been preposterous, hastens to add, doubtless
from Gen. GRANT's own assurances, that "all these

*Military History of Ulysses S. Grant, from April, 1861, to
April, 1865. By Adam Badeau, Brevet Brigadier-General,
United States Army, late military secretary and aide-de-
camp to the general-in-chief. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co. 1881.
Pulchrum est beneficere
republice.—Sallust. Three volumes. New York: D. Ap-
pleton and Company, 1, 8, and 5 Bond street. 1881.
Memoir of Major-Gen. George H. Thomas. By Richard
W. Johnson, Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired). Phila-
delphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co. 1881.

ideas were those of W. F. SMITH," who was at that
time chief engineer on GRANT's staff. Nevertheless, it
was signed by GRANT, and by GRANT alone, and there
is no reference, near or remote, to its having been the
view or suggestion of anybody else. This incident,
therefore, gives us a striking illustration of Gen. GRANT's
method. For in those days when every man was his
own strategist, and plans for taking Richmond were as
plenty as blackberries, ULYSSES S. GRANT had the rare
quality of being able to take any practicable plan and,
sooner or later, work it out to success. We are not sure
that he would not even have worked out to success
Gen. W. F. SMITH's plan of capturing Richmond through
the back door of North Carolina. He might, after
months of labor, have really brought up with the bulk
of his army at the side door of Lynchburg, and begun
afresh there, but he would somehow have accomplished
the task, after trying many ways—precisely as at Vicks-
burg and Petersburg—if it took the last man and dollar
of the North to do it.

The story, then, which Gen. BADEAU has to tell in his
two new volumes, is substantially the same that was
told from week to week in the columns of the JOURNAL,
while the Virginia campaign of 1864-5 was in progress.
But he tells it with the perspective of years bringing
the various movements into their true proportion; and
he reinforces his text with citations from official des-
patches and reports of which he has evidently made a
closer study than any writer of the military history of
those days, so far as we are aware. We should be
inclined, indeed, to mention as the best quality of the
biographer his faithful perusal of official data and his
industrious weaving of their pith into a connected story.
But it should not be understood that Gen. BADEAU lacks
graphic description, although his purpose, which is that
of setting GRANT on the highest plane of soldiery, is
too constantly present and pressing for him to indulge
in anything which does not tend to that end. As an
example of his freer style, we may cite his description
of GRANT and SHERMAN at one of their interviews. Of
SHERMAN he says:

One was tall, angular, and spare, as if his super-
abundant energy had consumed his flesh: sandy-haired,
sharp featured; his nose prominent, his lips thin, his
grey eyes flashing fire as fast as lightning on a summer's
night; his whole face mobile as an actor's, and revealing
every shade of thought or emotion that flitted across his
active mind; his manner pronounced; his speech quick,
loud. His words were distinct; his ideas clear, rapid,
coming, indeed, almost too fast for utterance, but in
dramatic, brilliant form, so that they got full develop-
ment, while an eager gesticulation illustrated and
enforced his thought simultaneously with speech itself.

This description he pursues at length, and then,
turning to GRANT, says:

The chief was smaller, but stouter in form, younger
in looks and years; calmer in manner a hundredfold.
His hair and beard were brown, and both heavier than
SHERMAN's; his features marked, but not prominent;
while his eye, clear but not piercing nor penetrating,
seemed formed rather to resist than aid the interpreta-
tion of his thought, and never betrayed that it was
sounding the depth of another nature than his own. A
heavy jaw; a sharply-cut mouth, which had a singular
power of expressing sweetness and thought combined,
and at times became set with a rigidity like that of Fate
itself; a broad, square brow which at first struck no
one as imposing, but, on being studied, indicated
unusual development both of intellect and will—these
made up a physiognomy that artists always liked to
mode.

Gen. BADEAU's ardent advocacy of his chief is seen in
his losing no opportunity of attacking anybody who
has criticised him. One of the authorities most quoted
in the notes is Mr. C. A. DANA, who, as Assistant Sec-
retary of War, was with GRANT in the Virginia cam-
paign, in order to keep the War Department fully
informed of the operations pending. But the spirit in
which he quotes the Assistant Secretary is shown in this
comment: "DANA's despatches were not submitted to
GRANT, and will furnish evidence which will not be
suspected of partiality." This is an unfortunate remark,
because at the time when Mr. DANA's despatches were
written, he had a strong partiality for GRANT, and still
later wrote his Military Life; and his subsequent dislike
for GRANT began after the latter had re-entered civil
life, and was based on political not military matters.
Gen. BADEAU, therefore, gives himself away by such
an expression. So, too, he very often speaks of asser-
tions made by "writers hostile to the national cause"
and similar expressions. On examining and tracing up
the quotations and opinions so referred to, we find that
they apply almost wholly to one writer, Mr. W. SWIN-
TON, in his "Army of the Potomac," which it would
have been simpler and franker to have referred to
directly.

To Gen. RAWLINS, his brother staff officer, BADEAU
pays this tribute: "Gen. RAWLINS, the nominal chief
of staff of the general-in-chief, never commanded troops,
and gained all his military knowledge and experience
as a staff officer taken from civil life. He was a man of

undoubted ability, of instinctive sympathy with popular feeling, whether in the Army or out of it, and of prodigious energy in manner and language. He was passionately patriotic, and would have died for GRANT. His intellect, however, was entirely undisciplined, and his genius was quick, rather than original, or profound. He could seize the ideas of his chief, and present them so forcibly, that bystanders often thought they were his own; but it would be a great mistake to imagine that he is entitled to the credit of GRANT's conceptions, some of the most successful of which he earnestly opposed."

We can hardly understand precisely what Gen. BADEAU is driving at when he says, in reference to Sherman's Atlanta campaign, that "GRANT had no fears that his conceptions would not be executed; no apprehensions that his friend and subordinate would claim to have suggested when he only obeyed." Of course the march to Atlanta, provided JOHNSTON should not choose to risk everything on one tremendous and decisive battle at an earlier stage, was the palpable and only thing to be done, and SHERMAN did it.

The other work of which we spoke, Gen. R. W. JOHNSON's Memoir of Gen. THOMAS, is one of far less elaboration, and yet of great interest. It is a single volume, of about one-seventh as many pages as Gen. BADEAU's work, and largely consists of telling the story of Gen. THOMAS's noble military career through the medium of his own official despatches, with such corrections of modest narrative as are required. The tone of the work is admirable; for, while inspired with that ardent respect and affection for "OLD PAP THOMAS" which pervaded the entire "Army of the Cumberland," it in no instance detracts from the due of others. Gen. JOHNSON was associated with THOMAS for thirteen years, in the 2d Cavalry, before the war, and in THOMAS's army during the war. It is only to be regretted that he did not preserve and record still more of those personal incidents of his hero's life which official despatches cannot give.

GENS. SHERMAN, VAN VLIET, GETTY, and LUGENBEEL, as well as GENS. B. R. JOHNSON and EWELL, were among THOMAS's classmates at West Point. Soon after graduation he was ordered to Florida, in the 3d Artillery, and in his first Indian battle won a brevet of 1st lieutenant. After the Indian war was over, he had a round of garrison duty, and then came the Mexican war, where, at Monterey, he won the brevet of captain, and at Buena Vista that of major, serving in BRAGG's famous battery. Two wars, however, and ten years' service, had not brought him his captaincy, and as 1st lieutenant he served in 1851, as instructor in artillery and cavalry, at the Military Academy. There he married Miss FRANCES M. KELLOGG. Towards the close of 1853 he was made captain, and May 11, 1855, was promoted to be major of the 2d Cavalry, a new regiment. The field officers were: Col. ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON, Lieut. Colonel R. E. LEE; Majors, W. J. HARDEE, G. H. THOMAS. As all the three higher field officers took part in the Rebellion, THOMAS was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel and colonel of his regiment at the very outset of the war, and thus held a very prominent place among American soldiers. His subsequent career of solid usefulness is known to the country, and its fame is immortal.

THE LATE GENERAL W. H. FRENCH.

UP to an early hour on the evening of May 19th General French was in his usual good health. About six o'clock he had a slight paralysis which appeared to somewhat affect his tongue and his speech. Dr. Norris, the attending surgeon, was called in, and he left his patient under the impression that it was no very serious matter. A little after midnight it was noticed that the general, who appeared to have gone quietly to sleep, was breathing in a very heavy and unnatural way. On attempting to arouse him it was discovered that he was unconscious. Dr. Smart, of the Army, who lived next door to the general, was summoned, and at his suggestion Dr. Gleason was called in, and it was considered for the best to bleed the patient. This was done, about ten ounces of blood being taken from the arm. In the meantime Dr. Norris, who had been sent for, arrived, but it was evident that it was a case of apoplexy that no human skill could relieve. The general remained unconscious up to the time of his death, which occurred at about half-past two on Friday morning.

The funeral took place from his residence, on N street, and it was one of the most imposing that has ever occurred in Washington. The escort was composed of the battalion of the 2d Artillery, with the light battery stationed at Washington Barracks, and the full company of the Washington Light Infantry, commanded by Captain Moore; all commanded by Colonel Ayres, of the 2d Artillery. Nearly every officer of the Army and Navy on duty, or living in Washington, was present at

the funeral. The general was dressed in his uniform, and some loving hand had placed a large calla lily upon his breast, while another had pinned a black cross over his heart, and the casket was literally covered up in beautiful flowers.

The officers of the 2d Artillery, of which Gen. French was once the lieutenant-colonel and commander, was much affected at the loss of their former commanding officer, and Captains Ramsay and Calef were unable to control their grief as they looked upon his face for the last time.

Generals Townsend, Humphreys, Wright, Emory, Hagner, Parke and Hill, and the Hon. Robt. M. McLane were the pall-bearers. The place of interment was the Rock Creek Cemetery, near the Soldier's Home, and from the house of the deceased to the Cemetery—nearly four miles—the streets and roads were lined with spectators. On arriving at Rock Creek cemetery the relatives and friends followed the remains into the chapel, where the funeral services were held in accordance with the ritual of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Buck officiating. The remains were placed in the stone vault, and a parting salute fired.

Gen. French leaves a wife, three sons and two daughters. One son is a lieutenant in the Army and another a midshipman in the Navy. Attending the funeral were two of the sons, Wm. H. French, Jr., and Midshipman Geo. Ross French, U. S. Navy; the deceased's brother, Geo. French, and Wm. Read, a brother of Mrs. French.

The Aztec Club is called to mourn the death of another of its original members, he being the seventh who has passed away during the last two years; the six preceding being Gens. Cadwallader, Hooker, Hébert, and Sykes; Col. Thos. L. Alexander, and Capt. J. W. T. Gardiner.

Few of the old Army officers have passed away who will be more affectionately remembered than General French, and his widow, who is perfectly prostrated by her loss, receives the heartfelt sympathy of the whole Army.

BREECH-LOADERS AND ARMOR.

IN the British Parliament on the 28th of April the following colloquy occurred:

MR. W. H. SMITH—I beg to ask the Secretary to the Admiralty what breech-loading guns will be supplied for the service of the navy during the course of the present year; and if it is the intention of the Admiralty to send any of her Majesty's ships to sea armed with guns inferior in respect of range, penetration, and accuracy to the new guns with which the ships-of-war of other countries are now armed.

MR. TREVELYAN—The breech-loading guns which will be supplied for the service of the navy during the present financial year will be eight 9.2 inch 18-ton guns; four 8-inch 11½-ton guns; and a hundred and three 6-inch 4-ton guns. It is intended that as ships come in for repair these guns will replace guns of equivalent weight and of the present patterns. For instance, the 9.2-inch breech loaders will be employed to re-arm one of the four ships which at present carry 18-ton muzzle loaders, while the 8-inch and 6-inch guns will replace the 7-inch and 9-inch muzzle loaders on such ships as the *Shah* and the *Raleigh*. With regard to the heavier guns it is intended that all ships now under construction shall be armed with a new 43-ton breech loading gun, which we have reason to hope will be inferior in range, penetration, and accuracy to no gun of at all the same calibre which is now in course of construction in any country, and far superior to those of that calibre with which the other great navies of the world are at present armed. The *Ajax* and the *Agamemnon*, whose armament was decided by the late Board and cannot now be altered, will be the last ships that will go to sea with the 38-ton muzzle loader, improved, however, so as to carry a much heavier charge. The *Conqueror*, the *Majestic*, the *Collingwood*, and the *Colossus* will all carry that 43-ton gun in whose birth and progress the right hon. gentleman has taken so keen and effective an interest—an interest which I earnestly hope he will continue to exhibit until the first of them is actually mounted in steel and iron on one of her Majesty's vessels.

MR. W. H. SMITH—I beg to give notice that, on going into Committee on the Navy Estimates, I shall call attention to the desirability of urging still further efforts in the direction of breech loading guns for the navy.

A number of 6-inch breech-loading guns were ordered from Sir William Armstrong while Mr. Smith was himself at the head of the Admiralty, but up to the present time not a single breech-loading gun of the modern type has been introduced into the British navy, and English critics therefore view with alarm the developing of the breech-loading system in other countries. Says the *Standard* for example: "It is grievous to find that the *Ajax* and *Agamemnon* are to go to sea armed with nothing better than the 38-ton muzzle loader. There is absolutely no help for it, Mr. Trevelyan tells us. Some comfort is, indeed, offered in the fact that this is to be the last instance of the kind, and that this kind of gun has been improved so as to carry a much heavier charge than heretofore. Yet in this current week, a couple of unarmored cruisers, built of steel, and possessing high speed, constructed and armed by Sir William Armstrong for the Chinese Government, are making trial of their engines and equipment in the North Sea, carrying each two twenty-six ton breech loading guns, which if not superior in power to the thirty-eight ton guns of the *Ajax* and *Agamemnon*, are only excelled by means of the heavier charges to which the latter guns are now subjected. And these Chinese vessels are only one-

sixth the size of the ironclads in question! Of course they are not capable of rendering the same service as these ships, but in respect to the armament it will be seen how little we have to boast of."

The six-inch breech loaders, which furnish the large proportion of the new guns for the British navy, are, it is to be observed, capable of penetrating only ten inches into iron. The Armstrong breech loaders on board the two new Chinese cruisers are equal to the penetration of twenty inches of iron plate, with a reduction for the steel-faced. These are powerful guns, in small ships, "and the question of armor," continues the *Standard*, "is materially affected by the fact. The guns are clearly gaining on the plates, and we see this in the continued reduction in the space covered by armor in ships of new design. The plates have to be thickened, and the covered area proportionately diminished. The day for small ironclads is fairly gone, and the alternative pressing upon us is either to have monster ships with massive and concentrated armor, or ships with no armor at all, but relying for victory or safety on the power of their guns and the speed derived from their engines. Armor is shrinking to a shred on some of our ships, and already the naval architect is considering whether he is not compelled to sacrifice for this modicum of a shield certain other elements of strength which are of more consequence, because possessing more practical value."

The British Admiralty appears to hold to the same opinion, for the *Army and Navy Gazette* gives currency to a rumor which comes to it from Portsmouth that plans are being prepared for a new armor-clad which will rival the gigantic ships of Italy. Her total length will, it is stated, exceed 400ft., and her beam 80ft., and her plating will be thicker than that of any vessel yet launched.

THE twenty-four page paper which we this week publish brings the average of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, for the year 1881 thus far, up to more than twenty-two pages for each number. The increase in the size of the JOURNAL and in the variety of its contents has, we are glad to note, been accompanied by an increase in the number of its subscribers. Our receipts for subscriptions thus far this year are in excess of the corresponding 5 months of 1880, which were again in excess of those for the same period of 1879. The subscription receipts of the JOURNAL have, indeed, increased each year of the last five over those of the corresponding period of the next preceding year. This increase is in part, no doubt, to be ascribed to the growth of a more stable feeling in the Services, which has afforded us encouragement for a steady improvement in the paper, with a corresponding increase in the cost of conducting it.

CONSIDERABLE activity reigns in some of our Navy-yards. The *Ossipee*, on arriving at the League Island Yard from Boston, will be rebuilt on the same model as the *Juniata*, except that she will be somewhat deeper. The estimated cost of the repair is \$172,000, or about forty per cent. of the cost of a new ship.

At the Mare Island Navy-yard work has been recommenced on the *Mohican*, a new ship now in frame, with a view to her early completion. The *Iroquois* and *Tuscarora* are also being repaired in that yard, and the *Monongahela* and *Benicia* are there awaiting repairs. The *New Hampshire* is expected soon at Norfolk, whither she is being towed by the *Powhatan* and *Kearsarge*, and, when she arrives, is to be repaired and fitted up as a receiving ship for the Training Ships. At the Washington yard the *Tallapoosa* is being thoroughly repaired. The *Lancaster* was to come off the railway at Kittery May 27th. The *Hartford* is at the Boston yard. The *Vandalia* is to be docked at New York and repaired under water. The *Brooklyn*, which is now at New York, is expected to be ready for sea early in July. Chief Constructor Geo. Murch, who has been absent in China repairing the *Ashuelot* and *Monocacy*, has returned to duty at Mare Island.

THE writer of the letter on "The Indians at Fort Buford" asks us to say something editorially about the subject, and we know of nothing more forcible that could be said, in regard to the transfer of the Indians to the War Department, than the following extract from the note accompanying the communication: "Is there cause for wonder that they are dissatisfied? When Captain Clifford was sent agent to Fort Berthold he found a bare agency, owning no cows or horses, not a head of anything except their ponies, no farm or farm implements, and eighty thousand dollars in debt. The people were starving; some had died of the older ones from want. He begged and borrowed from the military post, and purchased on his own responsibility enough to get through the first winter; borrowed the means in the spring to break ground for planting. After a time he

got a small appropriation, and when he left after three years they had five hundred acres under the plow and everything to facilitate cultivation; they had mills and a good herd of cows. I think it cruel to leave them in the hands of irresponsible agents, to be robbed and tormented. They know the Army is their best friend, although they have to fight them when their wrongs drive them to the war path."

DURING a tour of inspection in June last, General Kelton, of General McDowell's staff, visited Boise Barracks, where he witnessed a "target practice skirmish drill," of Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Wm. R. Parnell's company F, 1st Cavalry, each man being provided with twenty rounds of ball cartridges, firing at a distance ranging from about 500 yards to 180 yards from the targets. The result was so satisfactory that Col. Parnell was requested to send an official report of a similar drill for the information of the Division Commander. This report has been submitted and a copy sent to us, which we publish this week. Reference to it will show how vividly the result speaks against the employment of cavalry in constant labor and fatigue, or working parties, to the exclusion of drill and discipline. A branch of the service that is always situated on the Indian frontier and constantly expecting a call from one section or another where unfortunate and isolated settlers are menaced by hostile Indians, should be as perfect, as constant, and intelligent as drill and instruction can make it. Cavalry are at all times the first to take the field, and unless the command (be it large or small) is individually and collectively thoroughly drilled and well in hand, the result, as a rule, is disaster. Within the last few years many instances illustrating this could be given, not the least among them being the Nez Percé Indian war, 1877.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our naval readers to the circular just issued by Paymaster-General Geo. F. Cutter in regard to the Navy ration. By the terms of this order, the seaman and marines serving afloat will be able, not only to commute a certain number of rations in each mess, but to commute parts of rations. The effect of this is obvious: Instead of losing a part of their rations by not drawing it, or by trading it off for much less than its value, each mess may now relinquish certain articles of their rations and receive credit for them at the Government rates.

Thus, preserved beef, which is not a favorite dish with our sailors, is seldom drawn from the paymaster, or, if drawn, it is traded off to the "Buttercup" sisterhood for a mere fraction of its value. By relinquishing this article the messes will be credited with it at its ration table value—or say, at the rate of 24 cents per pound. Coffee (roasted and ground), of which there is generally an excess in each mess, may be relinquished at the rate of about 32 cents per pound; whereas no cajolery can induce the average bum-boat woman to allow more than 10 cents per pound for it.

It is easy to see how, by this judicious step, our seamen and marines will be enabled to subsist far more comfortably and economically. We offer our hearty congratulations on the change.

THE steam launch to be used for Lieut. Greely's expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, has been completed at the Washington Navy-yard, and has been tested by a Board of Engineers, who pronounced her to be first class in every particular. The officers detailed for signal service duty will make magnetic, pendulum, meteorological, and tidal observation. The observations will be made hourly, and from the autumn of 1882 to 1883 will be made simultaneously with other international Polar stations to be established by Prussia, Austria, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, and Italy. A contract has been made by Lieut. Greely with the owners of a strong and excellent Newfoundland sealer, the *Proteus*, to carry his party, whose composition and purposes have already been fully described in the JOURNAL. She is to be ready to leave St. John's, July 4. Lieut. Greely's instructions include, in addition to the formation of a permanent station, special attention to the possible coming of the *Jeannette* into his neighborhood.

We commend to the attention of the military authorities a suggestion which has been made that non-commissioned staff officers of the Army be permitted to wear citizens' clothing when going on leave or pass, even if for only a few hours. Such a privilege has recently been granted this class in the British army, and as the privilege of wearing civilian clothes when not on duty is highly prized by soldiers, an additional incentive to work for promotion is thus offered. The regulation, we are aware, requires all to be treated alike in this respect—private and non-commissioned—but a wise

policy seems to require a modification in favor of the highest grade next to a commission.

THE United States troops, generally, will participate in the ceremonies of Decoration Day, in the cities adjacent to their posts, the Government having evinced marked liberality in this respect wherever the presence of the troops seemed to be desired as an important feature of the ceremonies. At Baltimore, Buffalo, Washington, Leavenworth, and, in fact, all over the country where regular troops are stationed, they will participate.

In New York the 1st Division of the Grand Army parade will consist of four companies of the 1st and 3d U. S. Artillery, on foot, and Light Battery C, of the 3d Artillery, headed by the band of the 1st Artillery, from Newport; a battalion of sailors and marines, from eight to twelve companies altogether, from the U. S. steamers *Tennessee*, *Vandalia*, and *Powhatan*, headed by the band of the *Tennessee*. The division will be commanded by Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., with the following staff: Capt. T. Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery, Chief of Staff; Lieuts. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N.; J. L. Chamberlin, 1st U. S. Artillery, Paymaster J. C. Sullivan, U. S. N.; Lieut. R. E. Whitman, U. S. A. At New Albany, Indiana, General J. A. Ekin, U. S. A., of Louisville, is the president of the day, and the programme of exercises indicates more than ordinary interest. The closing remarks will be delivered by General Ekin.

It is said that the bark *Acacia* put into Merida in distress, and was seized by the captain of the neighboring port of Progreso and carried into that port. Two of her crew were on board when the seizure was made, the captain and the remainder of the crew having gone to Progreso for assistance, and were there when the bark was brought in. Her surrender was asked by the American captain, who, upon being refused, appealed to our consul, whose request for her delivery to her captain was also refused. It is not known whether the grounds for the detention of the vessel are based upon claim for salvage or because she was alleged to be derelict. On the application of the Department of State the *Yantic* has been ordered to Merida to enquire into the matter.

AMONG the General Orders published in the JOURNAL this week, is one regulating the supply of lamps to the various military posts and stations. This is a move to throw more light on the soldier's life—to illuminate some of his gloomier hours; it is a step from the dark ages towards modern civilization. When the appurtenances of camp and garrison life have become so enlarged and improved as to make the soldier's leisure hours thoroughly cheerful, we shall have fewer desertions, greater attachment to the military life on the part of enlisted men, and a feeling that the Army is also the home.

In reference to a story attributed to an officer of the *Alaska*, reflecting upon the missionaries at the Samoan Islands, and charging them with being avaricious, immoral, and mischief-making, Captain George Brown, U. S. N., lately commanding the *Alaska*, has positively denied the truth of the charges, basing his denial upon personal observation. The author of the allegations appears to have been not an officer but an enlisted man on board the *Alaska*, named Bryce Wilson, who, according to Capt. Brown, had limited means of judging of the matter.

CRITICISING the Hythe system of musketry instruction, the *United Service Gazette* says: "Shooting has hitherto been looked upon as a matter for parade rather than for practice. The inflection of elbow, the position of the big toe, and the particular joint of the finger 'squeezing' the trigger have all been aimed at with greater earnestness than the targets, and results at the butts are sacrificed to uniformity of system at the firing point." It confidently predicts the removal of the school from Hythe to Aldershot, and the substitution of a method of practical instructions for the present obsolete routine.

At Washington, May 21, a "Red Cross" Society was organized, and a further meeting was soon to be held for the election of officers. Several of the Cabinet officers and many of the highest Army officials are said to be very warm supporters and ardent advocates of the cause, notably Secretaries Blaine, Windom and Lincoln, Generals Sherman, Grant, Sheridan, Townsend, Rucker, and Asst. Surgeon Gen. Crane.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Brig.-Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal officer, favors the transfer of competent enlisted men from the line to the Signal Corps instead of filling the corps by special enlistments.

DECISIONS BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

THE case of Daniel F. Thomas v. the United States, before the Court of Claims, which has just been decided, Chief Justice Drake delivering the opinion, raised the question as to whether that court had jurisdiction of any claim by a soldier for the value of a horse taken by him into the military service of the United States. The act of March 3d, 1849, allows the value of such horse, not to exceed \$200, when lost in the service, without fault or negligence of the owner, in any of the eight or nine different cases specified. June 22, 1874, this act was amended so as to bar out claims arising after January, 1876, and provide that it "shall not be construed to deny payment to such officers or enlisted men for horses which may have been purchased by them in States in insurrection; and payment in any case shall not be refused where the loss resulted from any exigency or necessity of the military service, unless it was caused by the fault or negligence of such officers or enlisted men."

This later act was approved on the same day as that which declared what shall be the Rev. Stat. In section 3482, Rev. Stat., is found the first section of the act of March 3, 1849. It would, therefore, seem, at first sight, that two acts on the same subject, but different in terms, were passed on the same day.

The Court concludes, however, that the final section by the Revised Statutes, 5601, gives "the act of 1874 the effect of amending section 3482 of the Revised Statutes, so as practically to do away with the specifications therein contained of cases in which compensation for the loss of a horse by an enlisted man may be allowed and paid, and to authorize such allowance and payment 'in any case where the loss resulted from any exigency or necessity of the military service.'"

They decide, therefore, "that the act of 1874 was meant to do away with the limited specification of cases in the act of 1849, and to open the way for the payment of losses of horses in 'any case where' without fault or negligence of the officer or enlisted man, 'the loss resulted from any exigency or necessity of the military service.'"

Having jurisdiction of "claims founded on any law of Congress they have, they conclude, jurisdiction of this case."

But it is claimed on the part of the defendant that sections 3 and 4 of the act of 1849 gave jurisdiction of claims of this description to the Third Auditor, and authorized him to 'adjust' them, and characterized his adjustments as "adjudications" and judgments; and therefore this court may not take jurisdiction of them."

But while portions of the act of which they form a part are found in the Revised Statutes, these sections are not there, and the Court holds that they are repealed by section 5596, which repeals all statutes of which any portion is embraced in the revision. "True, section 277 of the revision, in defining the powers of the Third Auditor, says that he 'shall receive and examine,' among other things, 'accounts for compensation for the loss of horses and equipments of officers and enlisted men in the military service of the United States;' but this power is given to him simply as an accounting officer."

As to the contention that the claim was not presented previous to Jan. 1, 1876, the latest date allowed by law, the court held that its presentation to the Third Auditor, June 21, 1875, met the requirements of the statute and kept the claim alive. They conclude: "In every view we affirm our jurisdiction of claims of this kind. Whether the claimant has a case falling within that jurisdiction we leave for future decision whenever the case shall be properly brought before us."

The decision in the Sherburne case is withheld for revision. The Court of Claims has now finished its labors for the term, and adjourned over until next winter. Two Army and Navy cases were carried over from the present docket, those of Geo. C. Reed and Richard C. Duryea.

THE board examining Paymaster John H. Stevenson re-assembled on Tuesday Inst. Pay Director Looker and Paymaster W. J. Thomson, who were summoned on the part of the United States, were examined as to the moral qualifications of Paymaster Stevenson. This is a novel practice in the examination of candidates for promotion, the usual course heretofore having been simply to send out interrogatories and to examine the files and records of the department. Col. Ingersoll appears before the board as counsel for Mr. Stevenson. The sessions are held with closed doors. Fourth Auditor Beardsley presented a voluminous report on the condition of his accounts, covering matters in consequence of which removals were made in his office. In present stage of examination, as considerable feeling exists on both sides, it is but just to all parties to indulge in no theories or give currency to gossip.

In the British House of Lords, on the 6th of May, a debate arose on a proposition to change the age of admission to the British navy from 12 to 16. Several officers of experience recorded their protest against any change of the kind suggested. The proposal received no countenance from Lord Northbrook, who stated that all his naval colleagues were opposed to raising the age of admission to the service.

Liberal use was made of Prof. Soley's "Report on Foreign Systems of Naval Education" in the course of the debate. The Earl of Dalhousie said:

In the United States a committee had inquired into and reported upon the systems of naval education of France, Germany, Italy, and England. The report spoke of the officer in the English service as a creature of delicate and sensitive organization, suggested that in grasping at a shadow we lost the substance, and concluded that the scientific attainments of many officers were achieved, not in consequence of, but in spite of early education.

Lord Ludley said:

Seamanship was as necessary now as ever, and it would be an evil day when we allowed our officers to sink to so low an ebb in practical seamanship as he often heard it was in other countries. His noble friend pointed to foreign navies as a reason why we should adopt this system, and especially to the American Navy, and quoted some remarks made by Mr. Soley, an American gentleman who had written a most admirable report on the system pursued in other navies. So far as America was concerned, he doubted very much if we ought to take it as an example. In the first place, of those who entered in America at 16 or 17, no less than two-thirds left in the first two or three years, and of those who remained he much doubted if they turned out as practical seamen as our officers become. He was lately informed by a distinguished naval officer, who had served in a high post on that station, but whose name for obvious reasons he could not give to the House, that constantly when he had discussed the rival systems with American naval officers, they had one and all stated their conviction that the fault of their system was that it gave them theory, but far too little practical seamanship, and that they preferred our plan of entering cadets young and letting them become practical water-rats. As to the opinion of Mr. Soley, it must not be forgotten that it was that of a professor and not of a sailor.

The Earl of Northbrook said:

His noble friend had alluded to the American Professor Soley's report, and had quoted it as condemnatory of our system of naval training. He fully admitted the ability of that report, which, by the way, contained some words of praise for the results of our system; but he was informed that the American authorities were dissatisfied with the naval training in the United States, and were now entering cadets at the age of 16, which was nearly the age at which they entered our own service.

Summing up this debate, the *Times* says: "Scientific knowledge has its place in the seaman's training. But a sailor cannot be bred as a landsman; he must be habituated at an early age to all that is unpleasant about his calling; and we cannot expect that he will ever have the keen, unerring eye for the mysteries of wind and weather if he come late to the study of his trade. It would seem a truism, were it not that modern authorities seem to regard it as a paradox, to say that a perfect sailor can be trained only upon sea; and the recent history of our Navy lends no color to the theory that its officers no longer need to be accomplished seamen."

The *United Service* for June contains the following: "Infantry" by Gen. J. W. de Peyster; "Superstitions and legends of the Sea" by Lieutenant F. S. Bassett, U. S. N.; "The Austrian Artillery," by Major J. P. Sanger, U. S. A.; "Decorations Day 1881," by Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N.; "The Military Impotence of Great Britain" by Capt. A. Kirchhammer (from the Nineteenth Century); "Andamans," by Commodore W. B. Whiting, U. S. N.; "A Major by (his own) Brevet" by W. Douglas; "Should we buy or build our first-class Merchant Steamers" by John A. Grier; "The Types of Vessels required for the Navy," by Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N.; concluding with editorial notes and service literature.

No. 109 of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, for 1881, contains the Military Prize Essay, 1881, ("Military Operations in the United Kingdom") by Capt. J. K. Trotter, R. A.; another essay on the same subject, by Capt. F. F. Cutler, Dorset Militia, which was honorably mentioned; an article on the Progress of the Electric Light, by R. E. Crompton, Electric Engineer; Suggestions for Improving Artillery Fire; by Capt. L. K. Scott, Royal Engineers; notes on the Training of Militia, by Col. Innes; an article on the Offensive-Defensive by Infantry in extended order, by Col. T. L. Bell; On Army Transport, by Lieut. Col. C. R. Shervington, occasional papers, critical notices, etc.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.—Capt. E. L. Dean has been assigned to the command of the revenue steamer *Hamilton*, stationed at Philadelphia.

Captain Douglass Ottinger, detached from the revenue steamer *Perry* and placed on waiting orders.

2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, assigned to the steamer *Manhattan* at Oswego, and Chief Engr. J. W. Collins to steamer *Johnson*. The revenue steamer *Manhattan* was placed in commission May 6, 1881—headquarters at Oswego, N. Y.—cruising grounds from mouth of Niagara River into St. Lawrence as far as Ogdensburg, N. Y.

A board consisting of Captains J. H. Merryman, Jno. G. Baker, and Geo. W. Moore was convened May 18, 1881, for the examination of applicants for cadetships in the R. M. Service. The board was in session at the Treasury Department most of the week. There are five vacancies for which there were 40 applicants, 33 of whom appeared; 13 were rejected for physical defects, and only 4 were reported as proficient, viz., David H. Jarvis, James L. Sill, John B. Okie, and Albert H. Ewing.

Capt. Fagan, of the revenue cutter *Grant*, who has been

ill of sciatica, has recovered sufficiently to resume his duties. The Senate on May 17 confirmed the nomination of 3d Lieut. John Wyckoff, to be 2d lieutenant. Changes for the week ending May 26: Capt. A. B. Davis, 2d Lieut. W. F. Kilgore and S. M. Crosby, and Asst. Engineer T. B. Brown, to steamer *Johnson*, Milwaukee, Wis.; Capt. A. H. Fegen, to command steamer *Grant*, New York; Capt. David Evans to the command of steamer *Perry*, Erie, Pa. 3d Lieut. John Wyckoff commissioned 2d lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service.

APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

The President has made the following appointments to West Point:

Alternates, 1881.—James Nesle Plumb, of New York; Lewis C. Hunt, of Michigan; Amos W. Kimball, of Massachusetts.

Cadets at Large, 1882.—Malvern Hill Barnum, of New York; Charles Lyman, of Mississippi; Charles Morris McCook, of Ohio; W. B. Abert, of Ohio.

Alternates, 1882.—Lovell Rousseau Watkins, of Kentucky; Hugh Swinton Legare, of South Carolina; Charles Swift Richie, of Pennsylvania; Jacob G. Schilling, of Kansas.

Cadet at Large for the District of Columbia, 1882.—William George Elliott.

Alternate—Arthur H. Dutton.

Lewis Cass Hunt is a son of the new colonel of the 14th Infantry, and a nephew of Gen. Henry J. Hunt. Amos W. Kimball is a son of Capt. Kimball, of the Quartermaster's Department. Charles Morris McCook is a son of Gen. Ed. McCook, who was killed at Yankton, Dakota, some years ago, by Winter Mute. William George Elliott, of Washington, is a son of Major Elliott, of the United States Engineer Corps. Young Barnum is a son of Gen. Henry A. Barnum, and is named after the battle of Malvern Hill, where his father bore such a conspicuous part.

Montana is now the only territory in which there is a vacancy at West Point.

Post School's Again.—A correspondent at Fort Hays, Kas., writes: In a recent issue (May 14) John A. Worden hits a bent nail almost square upon its convexity. Army school system is, at present, a pitiable humbug. Teachers are inveigled into the Service on specious pretenses (savoring strongly of false pretence), and find too late that "All is not gold"—you know the rest. Teachers particularly wanted" was the legend that caught my eye. Having had ten years' experience in the pedagogic line, I enlisted as such—so I supposed—was examined as such, passed first grade as such, was assigned to a Government post as such, and ultimately discover that I am "a private, detailed on extra duty"—occasionally! Having enlisted for a specified duty and not deeming myself amenable to company duty, I wrote to the Attorney General of the United States, inquiring my true status in the Army. I got no satisfaction, but I came near getting into serious trouble over it. An application for permanent assignment to some post was checked—still born. Out of two cavalry and two infantry companies half desired to attend the schools—no books; sent for them three times, and although summer has come, the books have not. There is so much to say that I hardly know what topics to touch and keep my article brief. Many of the best teachers are quitting the Service, others are patiently (?) awaiting the action of Congress; it should assuredly recognize us and save us from the shifting "policy" and general scavenger duty which the "exigencies of the Service demands." I heartily endorse Worden's idea: make us, or break us; place us, or discharge us; for I do not believe one of us would enlist on the same terms again. WALTER W. CONLEY.

Accidentally Drowned.—At a meeting of the members of Company B, 2d Infantry, held at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., on the evening of May 5, 1881, and of which 1st Sergt. Geo. P. Eblen was President, and Private Chas. R. Clinton Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and also a resolution asking their publication in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*:

Whereas, our late comrade John J. Healy, Company B, 2d Infantry, has been removed from our number by accidental drowning in the waters of Cour d'Alene Lake, I. T., on the night of May 3, 1881, near this post, and

Whereas, we deeply lament his sad fate, which deprives us of a true comrade, and the company of an excellent soldier; Resolved, That while we deeply deplore our loss in the death of our comrade, who during his long period of service in the United States Army, by his manly and soldierly conduct made friends of all, we do hereby express sincere sorrow at his departure from our midst, and our appreciation of his many excellent qualities.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore his death we sincerely sympathize with his brother, relatives and friends; and assure them of our affectionate remembrance of him.

Building a Reservoir.—Work will be suspended on the reservoir being excavated on the hill above the quarters at Angel Island, and 1st Lieut. Charles M. Bailey, Regimental Quartermaster 8th Infantry, Post Quartermaster, will transfer the funds and material bought for the building of this reservoir, and all the cement he may have on hand, to Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Assistant Quartermaster. The latter, as soon as the labor on which they are now engaged will permit, will, with the labor of the prisoners, build the reservoir in a substantial manner, in the same general way as the one just finished at Fort Point (S. O. 76, May 11, M. D. P.)

Affairs at Fort Gaston.—An enlisted man at this post sends this testimony in regard to G. O. No. 24: "Drink brought me into the Army, for I was a heavy drinker before my enlistment; therefore, I can safely say that the Order is a glorious one, and hope it will never be repealed. Since the sutler keeps two kinds of liquor, good and bad, he will give you first the good, until he has the boys started; then comes the bad, made from alcohol, turpentine, etc., and if you have not the money he will charge it to you as shoe blacking or some other cheap goods that you hardly ever use. Liquor causes Courts-martial, bad feeling amongst comrades, and cliques, therefore, I am thankful for the Order."—ONE OF THE REFORMED.

CADET MIDSHIPMEN.—The following have been authorized to report June 11 for examination for appointment: Lewis W. Cumberland, 8 Indiana District; Robert L. Russell, 3 Ga.; Robert B. Howell, 2 Mich.; Sumner E. King, 8 Iowa; Wm. Sanders Scott, 22 Penn.; Benjamin Jacobs, 2 Kansas; Jesse H. Wise, 21 Penn.; James F. Santee, 11 Penn.; Robert E. L. Gibson, 5 Mo. (and Letcher Hardeman as alternate); George F. Cooper, Jr., 3 Ga.; Jerome Van Keauen, 25 N. Y.; William B. Allen, 7 Ind.; Charles W. Corpening, 8 N. C.; Allen P. Merlin, 25 Penn.; Harry D. Clark, 7 Ga.; James H. O'Brien, 67 N. Y.; Wm. B. Staley, 12 Tenn.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Will the officer who sent us the "Kearney" letters, published some weeks since in the *JOURNAL*, send us his address?

G. L. S. is further informed in regard to his query as to where a picture of the U. S. S. *Powhatan* can be procured (answered in the *JOURNAL* of April 16), that an excellent likeness of her appeared as a frontispiece in "Stuart's U. S. Steam and Mail Steamship," a.

A VALUED correspondent on the Pacific coast writes us as follows: "Refering to your answer in issue of March 12 to 'Rear Four, Hartford,' regarding breaking of fours to the rear and forming again in line, I beg leave to invite your attention to a decision on that very subject, made by General Upton March 12 in answer to the question, viz.: 'Whole company comes to right shoulder at command, Double time.' Ans.—Our own view is that no command issued to 'Rear Four' alone, should be followed by any movement of the company. A command of 'double time' issued to the company would of course bring the whole company to the right shoulder. The object of giving to the rear fours the command 'double time,' which is followed by bringing the pieces to the right shoulder, is simply to enable them to regain their places in line. It is for the rear fours to conform thereafter to the main body, and not for the main body to change the position of the pieces to suit the rear fours. The contrary view is probably based on the principle that all portions of the company should be at any given moment holding their pieces in the same position, and, as the rear fours are compelled to come to the right shoulder, the remainder of the company is directed to conform; still, as the rear fours are executing a different movement from the rest of the company, there seems to be reason for seeking absolute uniformity, during the few seconds of the movements of the fours into line, in the position of the pieces. And it seems to us erroneous in principle that a command addressed to one or more fours only, should call for execution by the entire company. W. C. asks: Can you tell me how the expression 'Dutch courage' originated? Ans.—It probably had its origin in the artificial stimulus to warlike ardor which is contained in Hol and gin.

R. B. asks in regard to allowance for clothing: Is the amount due soldier from one settlement to be taken in account on the next settlement; or must each six months' allowance only be taken in account, and previous sums due soldier be left to his credit until his final discharge? Ans.—Consult reply to J. J. H., under "Answers to Correspondents" in the *JOURNAL* of Feb. 5, 1881, p. 555.

A. J. A. asks: Could a person of ordinary ability, by strict application on sobriety, rise to a lieutenancy in the course of a five years' enlistment? Ans.—There is nothing in law or regulations to prevent it, but it is scarcely probable in so short a time.

J. M. R. writes: Please give me, through the columns of your journal, the names of recently invented telescopes, and of range finders, and where information can be found concerning them. Ans.—A very full description of range finders will be found in Ordnance Notes No. 116, Washington, Oct. 10, 1879, which can be obtained, if at all, of Gen. S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army. It is a report prepared under the direction of the Ordnance Board by Capt. F. H. Pierce, Recorder. The instruments described are Watkins' Field Range Finder, the Berdan Telemeters, and Nolan's Range-Finder. The descriptions of the Berdan's are translated from the French *Revue d'Artillerie* for October, 1877; April, 1878; and May, 1879. Cuts accompany the description in Capt. Pierce's paper. A description of another telescope, Bouleigne's Military Telemeter, appeared in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of Feb. 13, 1879. There is also a "micrographic telescope," invented by M. Dagron and described in the *JOURNAL* of Sept. 13, 1879, p. 4. The Watkins' range finder, which is issued to the English artillery, is the subject of a condemnatory report by Col. Hastings, commandant of the School of Gunnery.

L. S. W. asks the following questions: 1. A company of cavalry in column of fours marching at a "trot." If the command "On right into line, 2. March," be given, does the leading set of fours wheel to the right and come to a "halt" until the command "Halt" is given; and do the succeeding sets of fours do likewise after they have wheeled? If the company were at a "gallop," would the first set of fours and the rear fours in their turns, reduce the gait to a "trot," and then to a walk after wheeling? 2. If the foregoing command is given to a company while it is at a "trot," is not the movement necessarily brought under the head of these exceptional movements in which a "halt" from a "trot" is made? 3. Is there any authority in cavalry tactics given either directly or by construction, by which a company moving in column of fours at a "trot" can be brought to a halt on the right or left by the movement of "on right (or left) into line," and still continue the march similarly as it can after coming right (or left) front into line? Ans.—When the precise directions for any movement in all its details are not laid down in Tactics, it is presumed that the drill officer will make such explanations and give such instructions, upon the ground, before he causes the movement to be executed, as his own experience suggests, either as customary, or as being in harmony with the general tactical idea, and in so conducive to its effectiveness. 1. Occasions might exist when it would be proper to act otherwise, but on general principles we should say that the leading set of fours, as well as the succeeding fours, should continue the trot. No change of gait anywhere. If the company were at a gallop, the same holds good; no change of gait, but the command halt is given while they are at a gallop. If it is desirable that the company should halt from a walk or trot, the cautionary command should be given, walk or trot, before commencing the movement. 2. It is, so far as we understand the question. 3. There is none.

S. B. D. asks: 1. Can a man enlisting at the recruiting office in San Francisco enter the arm of the Service he prefers; also the regiment? 2. Is there a recruiting office in Portland, Or., or thereabouts? 3. Is there one in Tucson, Arizona, or thereabouts? Ans.—1. He may if there happens to be vacancies, but the enlistments are usually for general service. 2. No, but enlistment might be made at Vancouver Barracks, Wy. 3. No.

SENTRY QUESTIONS.—In your paper of April 23, 1881, under the head of "Answers to Correspondents," you state in answer to "A" a question whether a sentry should give up his gun to the officer of the day. "that on no account should a sentry on post give up his gun." I think you are wrong; in fact it has been several times so decided by Courts-martial in the Army, if I am not mistaken—the principle being that the officer of the day has authority to give a sentry any orders he deems proper and necessary; the O. D. being responsible to his superiors for what happens. A sentry may be posted either with or without arms, or it might become necessary from some cause to disarm the guard or any sentry, even though on post, of which the O. D. is the judge and not the sentry. The O. D. can relieve a sentry; order him to give up his arms; and then post him without arms. This is undoubted. So, if the O. D. ordered the sentry to give up his gun, and he was legally right in refusing to do so, the O. D. could then and there accomplish the same result, by a different method, and in almost the same period of time. The effect would be similar. It is necessary for the O. D. to have this power, as he may require to know whether the sentry's gun is properly loaded, and a variety of occasions may occur where it would be right and proper that a sentry should be disarmed, as I have frequently been cognizant of. If a sentry recognizes the O. D. as such, he must recognize his authority to give him (the sentry) any orders. A sentry cannot discriminate what orders of the O. D. shall be obeyed and what not obeyed, except where they are so palpably illegal and unconstitutional as to exonerate him in direct disobedience of orders. O. D.

So we ask: If an enlisted man in the Regular Army deposits money with a paymaster, is the Government responsible for the same? Ans.—Certainly.

Musketry Classification.—The General of the Army decided, under date of April 16, 1881, that for the annual classification of soldiers in musketry, any two scores of five consecutive shots each, fired at the same range during the year, may be taken for determining the percentage at that range. In order to qualify as marksman, the soldier must have the required per cent. at each of the ranges, 200 yards, standing; 300 yards, kneeling; and 600 yards, lying down. All firing at the 300 and 400 yards will be from the kneeling position, and all who have fired during the year at only 200 and 300 yards will be classed in the third class.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The annual re-union of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will take place at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, the 8th of June. The oration will be delivered by Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphia, and the poem by Colonel Samuel B. Sumner, of Bridgeport, Conn.

The headquarters of the society will be at the Allyn House. The several corps will meet at 10 A. M. at the State Capitol, the use of which has been generously tendered by the Legislature. The rooms assigned to the several corps are: 1st Corps, Room No. 33; 2nd Corps, Room No. 30; 3d Corps, Lt. Governor's Room, No. 7; 4th Corps, Room No. 46; 5th Corps, Attorney's Room, No. 60; 6th Corps, Assembly Chamber; 9th Corps, Supreme Court Room; 11th Corps, Room No. 72; 12th Corps, Room No. 55; General Staff, Room No. 47; Cavalry Corps, Senate Chamber; Artillery Corps, Room No. 27; Signal Corps, Room No. 25.

The several corps will form in line in the Capitol grounds, and under escort of the 1st Connecticut regiment (Col. Barbour, commanding), will proceed to the Opera House, at 12 o'clock. The banquet will be served at the Allyn Hall, at 9 o'clock P. M., at an expense to each attendant not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents.

The local arrangements are in charge of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, a joint committee of the Legislature, and a committee of prominent citizens, and the meeting will undoubtedly equal in interest any of the notable meetings the society has enjoyed. The Secretary of War and General Sherman will be present, with many other distinguished officers and citizens. The committee in Hartford expect to make arrangements for excursion rates on the local roads, and they will be duly announced in the papers. There are ample hotel accommodations at reasonable prices.

Members in arrears for dues are requested to send their remittances, without delay, to General M. T. McMahon, treasurer, 23 Nassau street, New York. Those who have not received the last Annual Report of Proceedings at Albany, N. Y., are requested to notify the secretary, Bvt. Col. Horatio C. King, 115 Broadway, N. Y., and also to inform him of any changes of address or errors in the printed list.

The various railroads offer reduced rates to New Haven, with the exception of the New York and New Haven. The New Yorkers propose, therefore, to go to Hartford by the regular boat, which offers excursion rates, and thence to New Haven.

THE FARRAGUT MONUMENT CEREMONIES.

On Wednesday, May 25, New York followed after Washington in those celebrations of the memory of Farragut, which have formed one of the marked historical events of the present year.

In the JOURNAL of last week we gave a full account of the preparations made for this memorable event, and a careful description of the noble work of art which the genius of St. Gaudens has provided for the central feature of its celebration. In this week's JOURNAL, on its front page, we present an engraving, prepared with great skill and care, from the statue itself. This beautiful work of art gives to the eye, at a glance, a far more vivid presentation of the strong and original conception of St. Gaudens than any language could possibly attain. It only remains to add that the *Scribner* engraving, described in our last issue, represents a view from above, and the JOURNAL engraving a view from beneath. It is solely by the quality of his work that this young sculptor has obtained the preference, and this noble figure will stand as a monument to him not less than to Farragut. It serves to elevate a worthier standard than that we are accustomed to recognize in American sculpture, and to educate and ennoble public taste. The figure is a grand one in every way, and the likeness to the original is more apparent in the nine foot figure than in the eight inch cut to which we are obliged to reduce it to bring it within limits. Otherwise the cut gives an excellent idea of the figure with its breezy freedom of expression, transferred with such skill to the expressive and enduring bronze. The statue is not only fine as an artistic conception, but it satisfies the first essential of such a work; it reproduces the man—not in slavish fidelity to the outline of form and face merely, but in the reproduction of that more subtle essence of expression, so difficult to catch and fix for enduring observation. It was Farragut himself who stood before you as the flags fell at the unveiling in Madison Square on Wednesday. The intense individuality of the man was there, and you could almost fancy you heard his voice rising above the roar of the artillery salute (which reproduced to the imagination the circumstances which have made him the grand historic figure that he is), and sounding the order for battle. There is the veritable hero himself, with figure braced to stand the swaying of his moving vessel, and garments yielding to the breeze of its advance; with field-glass in hand and eyes intently fixed on the goal beyond, towards which he struggles through the din of battle, while in his ear sounds that command, "Go on!" as if from above—obedient he to his "voices" as was Joan D'Arc to hers in the crisis of her fate.

The Farragut Monument Association, which has erected the statue at the northwest corner of Madison Square, New York, as a present to the city, was formed in 1871. Six years later, the work was given to Augustus St. Gaudens, a young sculptor who had already achieved a high reputation. His model in clay was finished in November, 1879, and the following year a plaster cast of it was exhibited in the French Salon, where it received high praise. The duplicate plaster cast was sent to the foundry of Grutet, in Paris, to be cast in bronze. This was completed about a year

ago. In the meantime, St. Gaudens had received honorable mention from the French government for the statue and the medallion portraits taken from it. The pedestal was constructed in this city, of North river blue stone, from designs by St. Gaudens and Stanford White the architect. The character and inscriptions of the pedestal we fully described last week, and it only remains to say that this fine work was completed at a cost of \$11,500, of which \$9,000 represented the statue itself, and the remainder the pedestal.

The following was the order of procession. The presence of a battalion of sailors from the North Atlantic station had been arranged for, but, owing apparently to some confusion of the ceremonies of the 25th with those of Decoration Day, the 30th, the necessary orders were not issued to Admiral Wyman:

Mounted Police.
General Lloyd A. Pinwall, Chief Marshal.
Lieutenant-Commander Henry R. Goringe, U. S. N., Chief Assistant Marshal.
Aides—Captain John S. Wharton, U. S. A.; Lieutenant G. A. Calhoun, U. S. N.; Major William L. Skidmore; Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N.; Col. Jas. M. Varnum; Col. C. Van Wyck.

Band 1st Artillery U. S. A.
Major-General Alex. Shaler, Commanding 1st Division N. G. S. N. Y. and Staff.
Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward, Commanding 1st Brigade N. G. S. N. Y. and Staff.
Field and Staff Officers of 1st Brigade N. G. S. N. Y.
Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, Commanding 3d Brigade N. G. S. N. Y. and Staff.
Field and Staff Officers of 3d Brigade N. G. S. N. Y.
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Plume, Commanding 1st Brigade N. G. S. N. J. and Staff.
Field and Staff Officers 1st Brigade N. G. S. N. J.
The above acting as mounted escort to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy.
The Mayor and City Officers.
United States Officers in New York.
Officers of the Association and Speakers.
Navy Officers.
Army Officers.
Foreign Representatives.
Presidents of Commercial and Financial Bodies.
Presidents of Clubs.
Marines from vessels North Atlantic Station, Col. Broome, Commanding.
Howitzer Battery Navy-yard, Ensign Fiske, Commanding.
Boatswain and four Mates, Navy-yard.
Band 3d Artillery U. S. A.
Battalion of Foot Troops, 3d U. S. Artillery.
Major and Brevet Brigadier-General H. G. Gibson, Commanding.
Light Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery, Captain Wm. Sinclair, Commanding.
Farragut Post No. 75 G. A. R.
Captain Richard H. Greene, Commanding.
Boys from Institute for Sailors' and Soldiers' Children, Carmensville.

"The day was as serene and calm as Farragut himself, the attending circumstances were brilliant, the crowd great, the stands filled with the best citizens of the metropolis, the speeches brief and full of spirit and the parade imposing and not too much of it."

Three stands were erected in the vicinity of the monument; one was for the speakers, another in Madison Square was reserved for invited guests, and the third and largest in front of Delmonico's on 5th avenue, was for the members of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which Farragut was the first commander, and other officers and ex-officers. On the speakers' stand, and the one adjacent, were Generals Hancock, Howard, Gillmore, Tower, and Duane; Rear-Admirals Smith, Wyman, Trenchard, Mullany, and Nicholson; Commodore Creighton, United States Navy; Captain Bancroft Gherardi; Engineer-in-Chief W. H. Shock, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. On the speakers' stand were also Mrs. Secretary Hunt and Miss Hunt; Mrs. Farragut, and Mr. and Mrs. Loyall Farragut. Among those on the Loyal Legion stand at various times we noted Admiral Walke, Capt. D. L. Braine, Flag Lieut. G. M. Totten, Medical Director Chas. Martin, Chief Engineer J. B. Carpenter, of the Navy; Generals J. M. Schofield, W. M. Grier, Thos. W. Sweeney, and A. J. Perry; Colonels Loomis Langdon, Charles Bird, Royal T. Frank, Henry G. Litchfield, Robt. C. Perry; Major Chas. I. Wilson; Captains John S. Wharton and C. B. Western; Surg. Chas. H. Alden. Also the following ex-officers among many others: Generals C. S. Wainwright, H. E. Davies, jr., M. T. McMahon, A. J. Webb, J. M. McQuade, H. W. Stocum, C. A. Carleton, N. M. Curtis, A. Derrom, F. T. Locke, G. H. McKibbin, C. Roome.

There was some delay, and the head of the procession did not reach the stand until nearly 4 o'clock. After music, and a prayer by Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, the Hon. Chas. F. Maclean, Commissioner of Public Parks, took the chair, and introduced the Hon. E. D. Morgan, who presented the Secretary of the Navy in a brief speech, which we give elsewhere. Mr. Hunt spoke in a clear resonant voice, which was heard far beyond that of any other.

The statue was then unveiled, under the direction of Rear-Admiral Melancthon Smith, the music sounding and Sinclair's battery firing a salute. The Mayor then spoke, music followed, and Mr. Joseph H. Choate delivered the oration, which was followed by the benediction by Rev. Dr. Taylor. The marines and their band took a position around and behind the statue. In front of it were the following survivors of the *Hartford*: Quartermaster John Knowles (who claims the glory of having lashed the Admiral to the mast), B. F. Osborn, the flag officer's clerk; W. F. Carleton, the 1st lieutenant's clerk; J. B. Miller and Wilders Verner. Eight sailors from the receiving ship *Colorado* and two marines, standing in parade rest in front of the statue, gave picturesqueness to the scene. As the first carriage in the procession stopped, and Gen. Hancock emerged and walked with Mayor Grace, ex-

Governor Morgan, and others to the speakers' stand, he was cheered again and again, the cheers being repeated as his name was mentioned by Mr. Choate in his oration. Secretary of the Navy Hunt was also identified and applauded. A battalion of foot troops and Light Battery C of the 3d U. S. Artillery were ranged on the avenue facing the statue.

Enclosed in a box and placed under the statue were several letters and orders of Farragut, letters to him from Admiral Porter and Chas. Folsom, a ticket of invitation to the inauguration of the Washington statue, Loyall Farragut's Life of his Father, a list of members of the Farragut Monument Association and their minutes on parchment, the New York dailies of May 2d, and specimens of coins and currency.

TRIBUTES TO FARRAGUT.

The speeches at the inauguration of Farragut's statue in Madison Square, New York, on Wednesday, May 25, were effective, and differed from those delivered on the similar occasion in Washington in their comparative brevity and their devotion to the hero of the occasion. The addresses of Mr. McLean and ex-Gov. Morgan were merely introductory. Secretary Hunt, who followed them, spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY HUNT.

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—We are assembled here to-day to unite in an interesting and patriotic ceremony. It was hoped that the President of the United States would have been able to contribute by his presence to the dignity of this occasion. His unavoidable absence, however, imposes upon me the duty, as Secretary of the Navy, of presenting, through the Mayor, to the citizens of the city of New York and of the Union this statue of the most illustrious naval hero of the Union. It is the statue of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut. It is the contribution of a number of liberal and public spirited citizens of New York to the ornamentation of your city—a monument of their munificence and a fit memorial of his character, services, and glory. He was the first officer upon whom Congress conferred the high rank of admiral. He earned it by deeds which won the admiration of all the world and have entitled him to the everlasting gratitude of his country. He entered the service when a very boy, and labored on in it up to old age. During an eventful life he illustrated his loyalty to duty, his high sense of honor, his comprehensive intellectual powers, his great naval qualities, his catholic patriotism, his extraordinary ability to command, his unselfish devotion to principle, his intrepid valor that rose to meet the height of each approaching danger, his unswerving faith in God, and his unmeasured devotion to his country. These were some, not half, not nearly half of the characteristics that have made his name glorious and his fame forever dear to the American people. There was nothing narrow or sectional in his nature. He loved his whole country with his whole heart. When the strong torrent of rebellion poured its full volume and its force upon the community, where lineage, birth, friends, and fortune had cast his lot, and where, when its irresistible power swept their footing like sand from under the strongest, he, almost alone, stood up against the tide like a rock. He had taken to heart the sentiment of Henry Clay—the statesman whom of all others he most admired when living—and, like him, he "knew no North, no South, no East, no West—but one common country;" no flag but that country's flag; no future but that country's future; no glory but what that country should award him; no allegiance, save that he owed to God, greater than that he owed his country. It were out of place for me to enter into details here of the career of Admiral Farragut. The task has been assigned to other and worthier hands. This statue stands a becoming ornament to this great and brilliant metropolis. In the midst of the haunts of busy men, intent on worldly and more material pursuits, let it stand for all time to illustrate the nobler and higher aims of life; let its lesson be to all who shall pass beneath its shadow a lesson of patriotism purer than gold, more precious than the acquisition of commerce. Let it teach our youth that their first duty under God is to their country. True as steel in all the relations of life, as a Christian, a patriot, the greatest captain on the seas, an unsurpassed leader, his image stands before us the embodiment of American heroism. Indeed, the elements so mingled in him "that nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man!'" (Applause.) Mr. Mayor, to you I now commit this statue.

Following the Secretary, Mr. Grace, the Mayor of New York, in a brief address, accepted the statue.

ORATION BY MR. CHOATE.

Mr. J. H. Choate's oration, which concluded the speaking, was admirable in spirit and in manner, as Mr. Choate's orations always are, but we must confine ourselves to excerpts from it. He said:

The fame of naval heroes has always captivated and charmed the imaginations of men. The romance of the sea that hangs about them, their picturesque and dramatic achievements, the deadly perils that surround them, their loyalty to the flag that floats over them, their triumphs snatched from the jaws of defeat, and death in the hour of victory, inspire a warmer enthusiasm and a livelier sympathy than is awarded to equal deeds on land. Who can read with dry eye, the story of Nelson dying in the cockpit of his flag-ship, saying, "Kiss me, Hardy! Thank God, I have done my duty," or the story of Lawrence, or of Paul Jones, or of Perry?

We come together to-day to recall the memory and to crown the statue of one of the dearest of these idols of mankind—of one who has done more for us than all of them combined—of one whose name will ever stir

like a trumpet the hearts of his grateful countrymen. Though there were many great Admirals before Farragut, it will be hard to find one whose life and fortunes combine more of those elements which command the enduring admiration of his fellow-men. He was as good as he was great, as game as he was mild, and as mild as he was game.

To trace the career of Farragut is to go back to the very infancy of the nation. His father, a brave soldier of the Revolution, was not of the Anglo-Saxon stock, for which we are wont to assert a monopoly of the manly virtues, but of that Spanish race, which in all times has produced good fighters on sea and land. His mother must have been a woman fit to bear and suckle heroes, for his earliest recollection of her was upon the occasion when, axe in hand, in the absence of her husband, she defended her cottage and her helpless brood of little ones against an attack of marauding Indians who were seeking their scalps. Like all heroes, then, he was born brave, and got his courage from his father's loins and his mother's milk.

The influence of such a spirit and character as Porter's on that of a dutiful, ardent and ambitious boy like Farragut, cannot be overestimated. When at last, in March, 1814, Porter's gallant little frigate Essex met her fate in that spirited and bloody encounter with the British frigate Phebe and the sloop-of-war Cherub, off the port of Valparaiso, a contest which brought new fame to the American Navy, as well as to all who bore a part in it, the boy of twelve receiving an actual baptism of fire and blood, was found equal to the work of a man. He seems never to have known what fear was. If nerve makes the man, he was already as good as made. He never was in battle again until forty-eight years afterward, when he astounded the world by the capture of New Orleans, but who can doubt that that memorable day in the Essex, when her plucky commander fought her against hopeless odds, only lowering his colors when she was already sinking with all but one of her officers and more than half of her crew on the list of killed and wounded, was a lifelong inspiration to his courage and loyalty, that it planted forever, in the heart of the boy, that starry flag which, as an old man, he was to bear at last, through bloodier conflicts still, to final victory?

After that, for nearly half a century, he hardly smelled the smell of powder. We would naturally suppose, that 50 years of dead calm, waiting for dead men's shoes, while there was no fighting to kill them off, would have benumbed the energy of an ordinary man, and have unfitted him altogether for action when, at last, the time came. But Farragut was no ordinary man. The boy that never shirked molded the man that never flinched and never failed.

The battle of Mobile Bay has long since become a favorite topic of history and song. Had not Farragut himself set an example for it at New Orleans, this greatest of all his achievements would have been pronounced impossible by the military world, and its perfect success brought all mankind to his feet in admiration and homage. It was Farragut's peerless courage that iron-clad his wooden frigate and carried her safely through the hellish fire of the forts. He had that 2-o'clock-in-the-morning kind of courage which Bonaparte boasted and defined as "unprepared courage." In a single night a great revolution in maritime warfare was accomplished, and a blow struck at the vitals of the Confederacy which made it reel to its centre. Napoleon said that it was always the quarters of an hour that decided a battle, but at Fort Morgan a single minute was to win or lose the day. It was the supreme moment of Farragut's life. If he faltered all was lost. It seemed as though Nelson himself were in the main-top of the Hartford. It was reserved for Farragut, as he was bearing down upon the death-dealing batteries of the rebels, to hoist nothing less than himself into the rigging of his flagship as the living signal of duty done, that the world might see that every man, from the Rear-Admiral down, was faithful.

Our frigates may rot in the harbor—our iron-clads may rust at the docks, but if ever again the flag is in peril, invincible armies will swarm upon the land, and steel-clad squadrons leap forth upon the sea to maintain it.

But shall we always have a Grant to lead the one and a Farragut to inspire the other? Will our future soldiers and sailors share, as theirs almost to the last men shared, their devotion, their courage and their faith? Yes, on this one condition, that every American child learns from his cradle, as Farragut learned from his, that his first and last duty is to his country, that to live for her is honor and to die for her is glory. (Long continued applause.)

The N. Y. Times says:

While Mr. Choate was speaking Secretary Hunt, who still occupied a seat on the front of the platform, leaned back against the railing and gazed in the speaker's face, so much interested in the address as to attract the attention of the spectators.

SERVICE IN THE ARMY OR NAVY.

Decision of the Attorney-General as to the Construction of the Act of February 24, 1881.

Held, that cadet service is not "actual service in the Army" within the meaning of the act, nor is service as an assistant civil engineer in the employ of the War Department; that "service in the Navy" includes service, whether Regular or Volunteer, in line or staff, as commissioned, warrant, or other officer, and as an enlisted man. Service in the Navy Medical Corps or as a captain's clerk is such service.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1881.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War:

Sir: Your two letters of the 6th instant direct my attention to a clause in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1881, which reads as follows: Additional pay to officers or length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, and the actual time of service in the Army or Navy, or both, shall be allowed all officers in computing their pay; and

also submit, for my consideration, whether in certain cases, hereinafter stated, officers of the Army are entitled to the benefit of that part of the above provision which declares that, in computing their length of service or longevity pay, "the actual time of service in the Army or Navy, or both, shall be allowed."

The cases referred to and the particular inquiries arising thereon are these:

1. Where the officer was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, and served as such, whether the actual time of his service as cadet should be allowed in computing his longevity pay.

2. Where the officer was appointed an officer in the medical corps of the Navy, and served as such, whether the actual time of his service as an officer in that corps should be allowed in computing his longevity pay.

3. Where the officer served as a captain's clerk in the Navy, whether the actual time of his service as such clerk should be allowed in computing his longevity pay.

4. Where the officer served as an assistant civil engineer in the employ of the War Department, on the Florida coast survey and elsewhere, whether the actual time of his service in that capacity should be allowed in computing his longevity pay.

Previous to the passage of the act of July 15, 1870, chapter 204, all commissioned officers of the Army were allowed an additional ration, called "longevity ration," for any five years of service. This allowance was authorized by the fifteenth section of the act of July 5, 1838, chapter 162, amended by section 9 of the act of March 2, 1867, chapter 145, and (the ration being commuted in money) it was virtually a periodical increase of the officer's compensation. The act of 1838, as amended, provided that every commissioned officer of the line or staff "shall be entitled to receive one additional ration per diem for every five years he may have served or shall serve, in the Army of the United States." According to the construction which was given to the provision, only service rendered as a commissioned officer in the Regular Army could be computed in determining the right of an officer to the benefit thereof.

The act of 1870 did away with the longevity ration, but provided (section 24) that there should be "allowed and paid to each and every commissioned officer below the rank of brigadier-general, including chaplains and others having assimilated rank or pay, ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each and every term of five years of service, provided that the total amount of such increase for length of service shall in no case exceed forty per centum on the yearly pay of his grade as established by this act."

This provision is embodied in sections 1262 and 1263, Rev. Stat., and the construction which it received in practice corresponds to that placed upon the former provision giving the longevity ration—that is to say, in allowing the ten per centum increase of pay, length of service as a commissioned officer in the Regular Army only was taken into account.

Further provision on the subject of the act of June 18, 1878, chap. 263, which declared that thereafter "all officers of the Army of the United States who have served as officers in the volunteer forces during the war of the Rebellion, or as enlisted men in the Armies of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, shall and are hereby credited with the full time they may have served as such officers and as such enlisted men in computing their service for longevity pay," etc. By this section, service as a commissioned officer in the Volunteer Army during the war of the Rebellion, and also as an enlisted man in either the Volunteer or Regular Army at any period, were brought into the account and required to be credited equally with service as a commissioned officer in the Regular Army, in computing an officer's longevity service; but service as a cadet at the Military Academy does not come within the section (16 Opin., 611).

The act of February 24, 1881, provides that, in computing the pay of officers for length of service, "the actual time of service in the Army or Navy, or both, shall be allowed."

The question submitted by you is whether the period passed by a cadet at West Point receiving his military and other instruction at that Academy is to be computed as "actual time of service in the Army," and I have no difficulty whatever in answering this question in the negative.

Attorney-General Cushing (7 Op., 333), said: "We see by the statute that the internal military organization of the Academy is for the purpose of military instruction. It is not actual service in the Army."

If it had been the intention of Congress to enact that the period passed by the cadets at West Point should be placed upon the footing of actual service in the Army, it would have been perfectly easy to have said so by language incapable of being misunderstood; and it seems to me that it is extremely undesirable to torture the language of Congress in order to find in it, by relation to some other statute, a technical effect, when the apt words to express such an intention readily occurs to every unbiased mind.

It is very true that the corps of cadets at West Point constitute part of the Army, but it does not follow that a cadet pursuing his studies at West Point is in actual service in the Army, within the meaning of the clause in the Army appropriation bill, and if Congress at any time desires to add this advantage to those already possessed by the young men who are educated at the public expense at the Military Academy, it will be very easy for it to do so, by declaring that the time passed by cadets at the Military or Naval Academy shall be computed as "actual time of service in the Army or Navy," but, until language clearly indicative of this meaning is used, it would be, in my judgment, very unwisely to endeavor to extract it from a clause in the Army appropriation bill, treating only of the Army in actual service in the ordinary meaning of the phrase.

With respect to naval service, this was not within the legislation referred to which was enacted previously to the act of 1861, but is first introduced and required to be taken into account by that act. The terms "service in the Navy" are not less general or comprehensive than "service in the Army." They include service in the naval forces, whether regular or volunteer, and whether a commissioned officer of the line or staff, or as warrant or other officer, or as an enlisted man; and for such service the act of 1881 entitles an Army officer to credit in computing his longevity pay.

I am accordingly of opinion that under the act of February 24, 1881, in each of the second and third cases above enumerated, the officer should be allowed in computing his longevity pay, the actual time of his service in such case described, but that in the remaining case, the fourth, the officer should not be allowed the actual time of his service therein described in computing his longevity pay. The negative answer in the latter case rests on the ground that his service as an assistant civil engineer in the employ of the War Department on the survey mentioned was not actual service in the Army.

The papers which accompanied your letters are herewith returned. I am, sir, very respectfully,
WAYNE MACVEIGH, Attorney-General.

"No Laggards We," by Ross Raymond, is a new summer novel. The scenes are laid at Old Point Comfort and Newport. G. W. Harlan, New York, is the publisher.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THIRD NEW YORK BRIGADE—FIELD DAY.

THE field day of this brigade was held at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 19, but under a most complete change of atmospheric conditions from those of the Thursday previous, when the troops of its sister brigade (1st) were scorched by a summer sun. At midnight on May 13 the thermometer fell, followed by haze, rain, and a chilly atmosphere for almost a week. A strong effort had been made to induce Gen. Varian to countermand the order for overcoats and knapsacks, but the officers and men present on this occasion felt thankful that their senior officer had declined to accede to these thoughtless demands. The morning of the 19th opened cold and raw, with every sign of a rain storm, and even though two of the regiments, 8th and 71st, made an early start, they most fully expected that they would be met at the ferries by a staff officer, and the parade countermanded. The 3d, profiting by the experience of the 1st Brigade, was amply supplied with all the necessary equipments for the care and protection of any sick men. Each surgeon had procured an hospital knapsack, tents were erected for individual regiments, and a most liberal supply of ice was at hand. Indeed, nothing had been overlooked or forgotten, and, as we stated in last week's JOURNAL, "the loss of the 1st Brigade was the gain of other organizations." As in the case of the 1st Brigade, the elevated railroads, ferries, and horse cars were used in transporting each command to the drill grounds, the 71st, under Col. Richard Vose, being the first to arrive, 10:30 A. M.; and fifteen minutes later the 8th, under Col. George D. Scott, and wearing their overcoats, entered the field. Both these regiments are most unfortunately but ill provided with armories, it being next to impossible to execute battalion movements in their limited quarters. They, therefore, took advantage of this occasion, and though not ordered to report until 2:30 P. M., were thus early on the ground in order to practice the evolutions of the battalion, as a preparation for the later work of the day. The 71st was promptly equalized by Adjutant Stevenson, and without even doffing the knapsack, the battalion was formed for dress parade. This first formation was most decidedly slow and imperfect, while the manual was faulty in the extreme. The movements of the school of the battalion were, as a rule, fair, both officers and guides showing a general proficiency; but, as before stated, the command cannot drill in its armory, and for years back has not had a fair chance in the exercises of the school of the battalion. The men, however, were most attentive, the discipline being of the very best. The movements executed were ployments into column and deployments into line, changes of front to the right, left, and rear, with marches in column of companies and by fours, front into line, column in mass, and repeated changes of direction. During these manoeuvres the step was excellent and distances, as a rule, well preserved. The guides, however, were very slow, and company officers apparently not over-confident in the giving of their commands. After about an hour's steady drill a halt was made, arms stacked, and knapsacks unslung, after which the drill was resumed without arms, it being observed, however, that the Colonel and a majority of the company officers remained with swords drawn. The morning's drill, considering the lack of practice in the 71st, must be looked upon as satisfactory, and its benefits were easily perceived during the brigade evolutions of the afternoon.

In the meanwhile the 8th still wearing their overcoats, having been equalized in eight commands, were drilling in the movements of the battalion, under Col. Scott. After about three-quarters of an hour's steady work, knapsacks were unslung, and a detachment of late men arriving Adj. Johnston again equalized and the drill was continued. During this drill the column of divisions were formed right and left in front, from the halt and on the march, with corresponding deployments, and repeated in first class shape, closing in mass, and changing direction by the right and left flank were promptly performed, though not always smooth, while an advance and retreat in line of battle were all that any commanding officer could desire. The changes of front on 1st and 8th companies were correctly and rapidly executed, while on the right and left into line from the column of fours were correct in all but the carelessness at the halt and carry. A "centre forward," with deployment to the front, and then a formation of the "double column" and a change of direction by the right flank, showed officers and guides to be well up in their several duties. This column was deployed by two movements, and after forming close column on 1st division right in front, a handsome march in the close column was executed, with repeated changes of direction to the right and left. Break into companies and form division, right of companies rear into column, and wheel into line, with repeated marches, closed a most excellent drill. The several movements were executed from both right and left, and were performed with promptness, the accuracy and rapidity of the guides proving that the extra drills of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment during the past winter had not been wasted. The officers and men gave the closest of attention, and although two companies were commanded by lieutenants, no serious blunders or errors were committed. Capt. Ross, in the absence of the lieutenant-colonel, was a most efficient field officer, while the adjutant was noted for his earnestness and promptness in seconding the work of his superiors.

At half-past twelve o'clock the 7th, under Col. Clark, and with the brigade commander and his staff, marched into the field, and these were closely followed by the 69th, with Col. Cavanaugh in command. A strong guard was at once posted, with Major Albert L. David, brigade staff, as officer of the day, and Lieut. Mills, 71st regiment, officer of the guard. Every care was taken that the men should not commit excesses of any kind, and though late in the afternoon the guard house was in use, the active work of the guard prevented any serious trouble, the strict orders against straggling or visiting the various hotels in the neighborhood being promptly enforced. In the meanwhile the spectators had been slowly increasing until the long stretch of field devoted to them was most comfortably filled, while the sun, breaking through the rift of clouds, shone in brilliancy at the time the drums sounded the "assembly." The weather during the afternoon was all that could be desired, and though the sun shone bright and warm, its heat was tempered with a sharp breeze from the ocean.

THE EXERCISES OF THE AFTERNOON.

At 2:30 P. M. the Consolidated Drum Corps sounded the "Call," and the several commands were rapidly assembled for the duty of the afternoon. The brigade was next formed in line of masses for dress parade by Col. Seward, Assistant

Adjutant-Gen., in the following order: 7th, 69th, 8th, 71st. The formation was rapid and good, each regiment being established on its own ground and moving into position in fine shape. The order arms and parade rest was fairly executed in each battalion, those of the 7th being the best, 71st, 8th, and 69th following in the order of merit. The "parade rest" of the 71st could hardly be excelled. The "sound off" of the consolidated bands, under the veteran Drum Major John Smith, was a sight well worthy of even a visit to Prospect Park. The music and march to the left of the line were splendid, while the countermarch of the bands and flank movement of the drum corps were fully appreciated and greeted with a hearty round of applause. The "present" was handsomely delivered, but after a mere carry and order arms the adjutants were ordered to the front and centre, and the parade dismissed. From first to last the ceremony was excellently rendered.

The brigade was next prepared for review. Major-General Shaler, accompanied by Gen. B. L. Oliver, Inspector-Gen. of the State, being the reviewing officers. Again was the "present" handsomely delivered, while the steadiness of the columns during the inspection was all that could be wished for. The 7th was, of course, on its mettle, yet the men of the 69th, 8th and 71st were not a whit behind in maintaining the discipline and credit of their several organizations. The change from line into column of masses by the left flank was, however, decidedly weak, and even in the 7th distance was lost and time wasted in extra dressing. "Pass in review" was next ordered, the consolidated bands wheeling in splendid shape and playing the well-known "Sky-Rocket" of the 7th regiment. The wheels of the right battalion (7th) as each division had gained its proper distance were executed with the precision of the drill room; those of the 69th, however, fell off, ground was gained to the right and distance lost. The guides of the 8th were nearly perfect, the wheeling distance was correct, the divisions moving on their own ground, but they were somewhat crowded owing to the break in the 69th. The 71st marched square up and wheeled in excellent shape.

After the second change of direction the divisions had secured proper distance and passed the reviewing point in the following order: Gen. Varian and six staff saluting gracefully, then the consolidated bands, executing the "wheel out" in fine form. The 7th followed, Col. Clark in command with two staff, five divisions, forty files front. The marching and alignments were in true 7th regiment style, not a chance being given for the slightest criticism, except in the salutes of the company officers, which were all delivered too soon, some of them fully thirty paces from the reviewing point. The 69th, with Colonel Cavanagh and Staff followed, with five divisions, 28 files, the companies being improperly equalized in 14 full files. The marching and distances were good, but the alignments and salutes might have been improved upon. Had the regiment been given an hour's drill in the forenoon the command would have been steadied and the march past greatly improved. The 8th, with Col. Scott, 5 staff, and four divisions of 24 full files, has not since the "big fire" shown to better advantage. The distances were of the very best, while the marching and alignments were steady and correct. The salutes, however, were most defective and had the prevailing fault of being delivered too soon. The 8th, though small in numbers, made a marked impression on the spectators by its steadiness during this passage. The 71st, Col. Vose in command, 5 staff and 4 divisions, 32 front and 1 company 16 front, the regiment having but 9 companies, made a splendid showing, and but for the break in the right division almost in front of the reviewing officers, would have been second to none in the column. The salutes of company officers were but medium. After circling the field a short halt was made to allow the bands to pass to the rear, and the Brigade drill was commenced.

The column was closed on the leading division, and then column of masses were formed into line of masses by the right flank, the 69th again losing distance. Deploying intervals were then taken, and the masses deployed into line. The loss of distance in the 69th was plainly perceived at the close of this movement. The 7th completely lapped its right wing, and though the 8th and 71st were promptly dressed they were compelled to give way to make room for the delinquent regiment. After opening and closing ranks the battalions were advanced in line of battle, the 3d battalion of direction. The line of the 7th regiment was magnificent, while those of the other battalions marred and broke. During this advance it was observed that the colonels of the 7th and 71st regiments remained in front of their commands. One of the provisions of paragraph 561 tactics directs that "each colonel observes the point of direction of his color bearer, causing him to change it to the right or left, if his line of march be not parallel to that of the color bearer of the directing battalion."

LOADINGS AND FIRINGS AND MARCHING SALUTE.

After marching in line of battle to the rear, the fours of the 69th and 71st being badly broken in the "about," the loading and firings were taken up. "Fire by battalion" was the first order, and hardly had the sound of the brigade commander's voice died away, and before the colonels had repeated the order, when the fourth company of the 69th sent out its volley, followed by a straggling fire along the whole front of the regiment. The volley of the 7th was magnificent, that of the 8th being equally good. The 71st did not fire without orders, but their volley was a mere fire by file, without system or regularity. The fire by wings of the 7th were of the best, clear and well defined; those in the other regiments, however, were of the fire cracker order, and although the commanders gave the requisite orders, the volleys were purely "go as you please" among the men. It was, perhaps, the poorest exhibition we have witnessed in many years, and no doubt General Varian wished he had been content with the refusal of Adjutant-General Townsend to issue blank cartridges for this drill. He, however, seemed satisfied with these two exhibitions, for instead of volleys by rank and company he ordered "fire by file," and allowed the men to expend all their ammunition.

Brigade movements were again taken up, line of masses being formed on 1st division, 1st battalion, right in front, with a march by the left flank, the formation of line of masses to the right, and an advance in line of masses. These movements were, as a rule, correctly executed, but they were very slow, and, with the exception of the 7th, the guides were sadly deficient, while the company commanders exhibited an unlooked for hesitancy in issuing their orders. It was also noticed that the blunder mentioned in our report of the drill of the 1st Brigade, the waiting for the order "front" of preceding divisions, when in column, before ordering the "support arms," was of frequent occurrence in each organization of this brigade. Changes of front in line of masses on 1st and 4th battalion, with face to the rear, halt and dress, were repeated again and again, and proved most uninteresting to officers, men, and spectators.

The drill was closed with a column of masses on 1st battalion right in front, and a short rest was had. Each battalion then deployed column to the left, the distances being again completely ignored in almost every case. Companies were formed to the right, and the brigade in column

of companies paid a marching salute to Inspector-General Oliver. This march past was one of the features of the day, the 7th carrying off all the honors, though the salutes as to distance were not improved. The marching of the 8th and 71st was repeatedly applauded. After this passage, the regiments in column of companies circled the field, and after passing the flag-staff were dismissed, the 8th and 69th passing out by the Flatbush avenue entrance, while the 7th continued their march and left the ground by the cottage gates. The 71st, after passing the flag-staff in column of companies, formed column of fours, and wheeling to the left, formed in line of battle, and with the field, staff, and band in the rear, advanced the full length of the field. This march was a splendid effort of the regiment; the marching was of the very best, the alignment excellent, and the steadiness equal to any advance in line which we have ever witnessed. During this advance the regiment received round after round of applause from the spectators.

The drill from the militia standpoint was a most complete success, the weather was magnificent, the spectators enthusiastic, and the commands in most excellent shape, both in numbers and discipline. The evolutions of the brigade were, however, of the most stereotyped order, and were principally changes of front in line of masses, during which there was very little chance to distinguish the manoeuvring or excellence of individual regiments or companies. Had the drill been varied by formations of line, movements in two lines, changes of front in line, and from column into line of battle with firings: Echelon formations with firings, and the passage of lines in action, officers and men would have been greatly benefited. As it was, the several commands were sated with the repetition of movements in line of masses, and it was no wonder that the closing movements were executed in a somewhat slovenly manner.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.—Since July 20, 1859—the first notable visit of a New York regiment to Brooklyn—when the old 12th, after its disbandment, paraded for the last time, to deliver up its arms and equipments at the Brooklyn arsenal, and were welcomed and received by the old 13th, visits and receptions between organizations of both cities have been of most frequent occurrence, and have been productive of the very best of good feeling with the usual full amount of rivalry. These visits, however, have been confined to street parades and receptions at the armories, with marching salutes and reviews, each year since the war finding a Brooklyn regiment in New York City or a New York regiment in Brooklyn. In 1876 the 23d of Brooklyn paid its first visit as a special guest to New York City, being received and feted by the 22d regiment, and since then, year in and year out, an annual visit has been paid by either regiment. This year it was New York's turn to make the call, so the Brooklyn regiment determined to vary the ceremonies of the occasion, and instead of the usual street parade invited their guests to join them at the parade ground, Prospect Park, General Shaler, commanding the 1st New York division, and staff, honoring the joint commands by reviewing them in Brooklyn. It is a remarkable coincidence, that both of these regiments are to a certain extent identified with the aforementioned notable parade in 1859. The 22d was organized in 1861, assuming the number vacated by the old 12th on its reorganization, while, to add to the identification, the 22d wears to-day a uniform (white coat) similar to that worn by the 12th in 1859. The 23d, on the other hand, is a direct off-shoot of the old 13th, and wears in 1881 a uniform almost a counterpart of that worn by the parent organization in 1859.

The past two weeks have been most essentially military in Brooklyn, the 1st Brigade visiting that city on May 12, and the 3d Brigade on the 19th, so it was natural to suppose that the "joint parade" would fall on the good people of the City of Churches. On the contrary, however, the parade of "Ours," as the 23d is familiarly designated, added to the turn out of the 22d of New York, brought out an immense concourse of people, and at the hour designated for the review there were more spectators at the parade ground than could be jointly counted on both days of the brigade parades. At 4 p. m. the immense field devoted to the spectators was literally jammed, while the space in front of the cottage was filled with a dense mass, horse, foot, and carriages being densely packed. This throng was more noticeable from the fact that the day opened unfavorable, and even up to the hour when the regiments assembled all thought that the afternoon would turn out stormy. Every change in the atmosphere was closely watched, and though the "assemblies" in New York and Brooklyn were sounded on time, few of the soldiers were of opinion that they would get home without wet jackets. Early in the afternoon a guard of the 23d regt. was sent to the park under Lieuts. Harold L. Crane and W. L. Candee, so that when the special guests arrived, they were properly cared for.

The 23d regiment embarked on cars at Smith street, while the 22d by Elevated railroad to Hamilton ferry, found cars awaiting them on the Brooklyn side. The trip was not a tedious one, and both commands reached the parade ground at about the same time. On disembarking the usual courtesies were extended, and the regiments marched into the grounds, the 23d having the right. After clearing the gates, the 23d, then in column of fours, executed "left front into line" and with their Grenadier band at the head, circled the field in column of companies, appearing to magnificent advantage in their full dress uniform, with white trousers. The 22d, with Gilmore's full band, and in their handsome Austrian uniform, white and mazarine light blue, followed in splendid shape, and having passed almost the length of the lower end of the field, executed the "front into line" in the very handsomest of style, the fours moving as one man. Hardly had this movement been completed when the change of direction was ordered, the company wheels being perfected with the mechanical precision of the drill room, and eliciting an outburst of applause from the spectators on the cottage hill. The march up the east side of the parade ground was most effective, the grey and white of the 23d showing in marked contrast with the white and blue of the 22d. The wheel into line was of the very best, neither regiment having lost distance. Both commands were on their mettle, and though the rivalry was friendly each hoped to make an impression before the grand work of the day was commenced.

After the wheel into line a short rest was had, when the veterans of each command who had paraded in the rear of their respective corps, were dismissed for fraternization and recuperation. "Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro" and congratulations and hand shakings were the order of the day. The welcome was brief, much to the satisfaction of guests and hosts, and these war-scarred heroes retired to talk over past glories. During the next hour or more—while the regiments were engaged in review, etc.—these veterans most happily commingled while stories of their "hair-breadth 'scapes" the imminent deadly breach, and the battles, sieges, fortunes they had passed were told again and again. Charge after charge was ordered, still not a man succumbed, their early training told, and all were happy. Who would not be a veteran?

In the meanwhile a brigade had been formed of the active regiments, with Col. Porter, 23d, in command, and ranks were opened for review, Major-Gen. Shaler being the review-

ing officer. The "present" was beautifully delivered, while the inspection of the line could hardly have been excelled for steadiness. After closing ranks divisions were wheeled into column and the "pass in review" ordered. The wheel into column was sharp and clean, while the changes of direction were splendidly executed by both regiments. The passage was in the following order: Col. Porter acting as brigade commander, with an officer from each regiment acting as his staff. Their salutes were but ordinary, that of the brigade commander being decidedly careless. Then came the consolidated bands, under Drum Major Strute, in solid form and with magnificent music. The 23d, under Col. Partridge, with four staff and ten commands of twenty full files followed, marching, distances, and alignments of the very best. The salutes, however, though handsomely rendered, were delivered too soon. Too much blame, however, should not be laid at the door of the company officers, for the brigade commander had failed to direct the posting of the proper camp colors, as required by par. 825, Tactics. The 22d, under Lieut.-Col. Camp, with four staff officers, followed, their salute being the best of the day. The regiment passed with 10 commands of 16 full files, in splendid shape, the step and distances being fully equal to those of the 23d. The alignments, however, were not so well preserved, while the salutes of officers were not a whit better than those of the Brooklyn regiment. The ceremony, with the exception of the few points noted, was fully equal to any we have ever seen. After the fourth change of direction the 23d formed in column of fours, marched to the upper end of the field, wheeled into line, and stood at rest, facing at right angles to the New York regiment.

The 22d was then formed for "dress parade." This formation was sadly behind what was expected from the regiment, for though there was ample space to manoeuvre, the general details (and those very imperfect) of the armory formation were followed. Previous to "adjutant's call" the band was formed in rear of the color company, and were forced to march to their position after the line was established. The color and two or three of the right companies entered the line in splendid shape, wheeling from the column of fours, and marching square up in company front, while the companies of the left wing, with the exception of the 5th in line, marched to their position in column of fours. From first to last the formation was most defective. The carry, order, and parade rest were handsomely executed, but the "sound off" though gorgeous as far as music was concerned, was decidedly wrong from a military standpoint. The U. S. Army tactics govern all military ceremonies, and these direct that at dress parade the band, commencing on the right, plays in quick time, passing to the left and back to its post. On this occasion the band passed from right to left in "common time," and having halted, three ruffles were incorrectly sounded. The return to post was splendid, the band playing the 22d regiment march. During this sound off the regiment appeared to splendid advantage, the men standing as solid as rocks, not a head or hand being moved. After receiving the command Colonel Porter ordered the execution of the manual of arms, the several motions of which were executed with clock-like precision. It was one of the finest exhibitions of the manual, by regiment, that we have ever witnessed, and was received with repeated rounds of applause.

After the dismissal, both regiments stacking arms, retired to the rear, where a bountiful lunch had been provided, under marquees, by Quartermasters W. M. Rosier, of the active, and Geo. H. Street, of the veterans 23d regiment. An hour and a half was devoted to the destruction of the "set up" of the tables, and then after repeated cheers, etc., the regiments were formed and a start made for home. At Hamilton avenue the men left the cars, and a joint parade was made through the principal streets of Brooklyn, the 22d crossing by the Atlantic avenue ferry. The parade and reception of 1881 was in every particular a grand success.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—In the first number of the "Rifleman's Journal" four prizes were offered as special premiums for the enlargement of the membership list of the N. R. A. The first of these, a solid gold regimental badge is offered to the member of the National Guard who shall have caused the greatest number of persons to join the N. R. A.; for this badge, Lieut. Geo. T. Lorigan, 8th regiment, and Sergeants T. J. Dolan and J. L. Paulding, 12th regiment, are in the lead. The second prize, a regimental badge (7th) is open only to members of that regiment. Privates E. W. Price and H. T. Lockwood are the leading competitors. The third prize is a badge open only to the 23d regiment, and for this there have as yet been no competitors. The fourth prize is open to all civilians—a Remington revolver and box of cartridges—and is hotly contested for by a dozen or more, C. T. Maurer and C. E. Overbaugh being the leading competitors.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The 5th regiment, Col. Trull, turned out in the midst of a cold drizzly rain on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and endeavored to earn its day's pay from the State by tramping about the parade ground, on the Boston Common, in the wet grass for over two hours. We think they did earn their money if ever a military organization in this State did. Who is to blame for this senseless tour of duty—senseless because of the weather and the effect upon two-thirds of the men participating—we will not say. Perhaps the thought of marching 300 officers and men through a dismal rain storm, thoroughly soaking five-sixths of them; exposing all to severe cold and some to more serious complications, never entered that person's head. Let us look into the matter and see what real benefit this tour of duty accomplished, if any. The companies reported at regimental headquarters in Fenner's square, with the exception of Cos. C and E who joined the regiment on the common, and with their band tramped through the mud to the parade ground. They wore overcoats, which served very well for sieves, but were not much protection from the rain. The field and staff were mounted. The first thing in order was a review, Adjutant General Berry acting as reviewing officer, and accompanied by Col. Schaaf, A. I. G., and Major Sargent, Jr., A. I. G., 2d Brigade. Following this ceremony was a battalion drill of an hour and quarter; then the muster for pay, and then the dismissal of the regiment at headquarters. The review was much below the regiment's standard, the dispiriting influence of the day hanging like a shroud over the wet and chilled men, making them careless of sight else, but to get their work done as quickly as possible and to get home. The battalion drill was marked by the same listless appearance. The men plodded around obeying orders mechanically and taking little interest in any of the movements. The officers, too, were no exception, and although at first some of them endeavored to brighten up, they soon fell into a lethargy like that of the men. Under such circumstances a critical review of the Fifth's tour of duty would be manifestly unfair, injudicious, and foolhardy. No organization under such circumstances would have done different, and when we consider how utterly needless this drill was in such weather, the blunder in not postponing it until a future day seems inexcusable. If the companies of the 5th were scattered over a large territory, where they could be notified only with extreme difficulty, it might alter the case, but not one company of the 5th is over ten miles from the State House, and a tele-

graphic despatch would reach every company commander in a few moments. Why then was this tour of duty not postponed? If in actual service, or in a time when the regiment's assistance was urgently needed, the case would be different, but to order 300 men, whose occupation as clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, etc., keep them in-doors in all weather, out upon a field of wet grass for the sake of a few hours' drill, seems a piece of folly that all sensible military men deprecate most strongly. Who was heedless enough to allow this tour of duty we do not propose to say. The regiment earned its pay, but is not a whit benefited by its afternoon work.

First Infantry.—The 1st regiment paraded on Boston Common, May 23, for review and drill. The companies reported at 9.30 A. M., and the forenoon was occupied in battalion movements. In the afternoon a review was given the Adjutant-General of the State in the presence of Governor Loug and other officials. Drummer's call was sounded at 1.35 P. M., followed by adjutant's call at 1.38. From the time of beating the first call until the regiment was turned over to Col. Wales was just six minutes, not bad for an organization that comes together for the first time this year. The faults in the line formation were few. When the band struck up the left companies were dilatory in stepping off, and did not get under way until the balance of the regiment were some distance toward the line. The companies came up well, losing and gaining but little distance, and dressed promptly with the exception of one company on the right of the left battalion. The guides in the left wing were not as correctly aligned as might have been, and when glancing along the regimental line from one flank there was quite a perceptible curve in the left and a portion of the centre battalions. The regiment was handsomely turned over, and then followed a ceremony witnessed for the first time upon Boston Common, within the remembrance of the writer. We refer to the escort of the color. The right company of the regiment was detailed as the color escort, and, breaking into column of platoons, it performed its work in a business like and correct manner. The colors received, ranks were immediately opened for review, and the reviewing officer was given a handsome salute. During the passage around the lines the men were steady, soldierly, and attended strictly to their work. The wheel to the right by company was in most respects good, although two company commanders did not halt their commands until the full wheel had been made.

The dressing was generally prompt and exact. Up to this point matters ran smoothly, but from here until after the marching salute was a series of unnecessary and almost unpardonable errors. The camp color to locate the reviewing officer's position was placed directly opposite the right battalion, and at least 75 feet from its proper position. This was shown to be a bad mistake in more ways than one. When line was formed the regimental commander naturally took position in front of the centre of the organization, and the color should then have been moved to a position near him; but it was not done, hence the sequel. The entire regiment stepped off well, the leading company with a long, handsome cadence. The band minced round the first camp color, and, when the second was reached, the field and staff was close upon its heels, driven up by the leading company, which was coming up in splendid form. When this company reached the second turning color it was obliged to mark time and allow the band to get its distance, and the result was that every company had to follow the lead of the first company. The drum-major tried to pull the band after him, but the moment he lengthened his step it was only to find that he was rapidly walking away from the musicians. The whole in and out of the matter is here. The band (the Cadet) plays for the 1st Corps of Cadets, and has had the short, mincing step drilled into them. It cannot rid itself of it, and, take a good full length cadence, under any circumstances, and it is solely due to them that the companies were brought down to a mark time. The regiment would have done much better with their drum corps if the band had been allowed to recline under the trees near the Charles St. Mall. Now for the result of the misplacing of the reviewing officer's camp color. It was so near the second turning point that before the companies could straighten out, get their alignments firmly established, and the men steadied down, they were directly opposite the reviewing officer; consequently half of the companies that ordinarily would have passed with perfect alignments, ranks well closed, and distances carefully maintained, were seen at a disadvantage, and the poorer drilled commands were unfortunate in a like ratio. Several company commanders were caught in their salutes, so far as distances were concerned, and then to cap the climax, when the men should be in a place to be seen to the best advantage, the companies were forced to cross a series of gravel and asphalt walks and cobble stone water ways. This could all have been remedied by placing the reviewing officer's color 75 or 100 feet nearer the Beacon street mall. It would have allowed the companies to get into shape, and their passage would have been much better. We speak pretty fully and plainly upon this point, for it was almost identically a repetition of last year's blunder, which was commented upon at that time by the JOURNAL. It shows how one small detail when not properly looked after will

work havoc in an otherwise almost perfect ceremony. With the allowance for those mistakes we think the regiment did remarkably well. The men did their best; many of the alignments were good; distances were well kept by all, but the sixth company, which made a considerable gain; ranks were well closed and steadiness fairly good. After turning the third color, the regiment got down to hard work, and when passing the spectators behind the ropes showed magnificent alignments, distances, set up and steadiness. In wheeling into line very little distance was lost, or gained by either wing, and very little aligning was required. The finishing salute was well rendered. Immediately after the conclusion of the review, Col. Wales exercised the regiment in battalion movements, this being a most satisfactory and important part of the entire tour of duty. He opened with close column of divisions on centre division, and then deployed to right and left. Then followed in rapid succession on right, close column of division; wheel about by fours; form column of fours; file closers changed to left flank; on right, close column of divisions, march by the flank in column of divisions; form column of divisions to the right; deploy on first division; form column of fours to the right; form column of companies to the left; march in column of companies; form line to left; firings with and without cartridge, by ranks, wing and battalion, etc. As will be seen the regiment was inverted in more than one instance. These movements, without exception, were handsomely executed. There was no march in column of fours after every movement as in some organizations, but change after change followed in rapid succession, executed with intelligence and familiarity of detail that we have seldom witnessed. The only fault seemed to be in certain companies where new officers have been recently elected, but even there it was not very noticeable. The firing, particularly with blank cartridge, was admirable. Muster for pay concluded the work upon the Common, and the regiment made a short street parade and were dismissed. The numerical strength of the regiment was a grand total of 595 out of a total strength of 687, officers and men, a pretty good showing for an organization that is so scattered as the First. Taken all and all, we do not hesitate to say that it was as successful a tour of duty as the First has ever performed, and had the review been less unfortunate, we should class it as the best afternoon's work we ever saw upon Boston Common at the hands of a militia regiment. For an organization that sees itself together but twice during a year it is highly commendatory to officers and men that they can make so excellent a showing. Colonel Wales is upon the right track, let him persevere.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 51st New York, Syracuse, held a full dress drill and parade on May 26. Volunteer drills will be held by this command on Thursday evening of each week, until further orders.

—The veterans of Co. A, 7th New York, have elected the following officers: Lieutenant, John T. Baker; 1st Sergeant, Thomas H. Bauble; Sergeant, W. R. Sproull; Corporals, Benjamin Edge and E. F. Jones; Treasurer, P. J. Bogert.

—The 13th New York will entertain the 5th Massachusetts on May 30 and 31. Both commands will parade during the Decoration Day ceremonies. At 3 P. M. they will visit Coney Island, where the 5th will be entertained by a grand dinner at the Sea Beach Palace. On the 31st, at 3.30 P. M., both regiments will assemble, and crossing Wall street ferry, will make a parade in New York—Wall street, to West Twenty-third street—and will be reviewed by Mayor Grace at the City Hall Park.

—A REGIMENTAL COURT-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the 12th regiment, is ordered to convene at the regimental armory on Monday, June 6, at 8 o'clock P. M. Detail for the Court—Captain Henry C. Aspinwall.

—No officer in the militia service is held in higher esteem by those who have a just appreciation of soldierly qualities than Gen. E. L. Molinex, of Brooklyn. There are very few who have so correct an understanding of what is really needed to make our State troops efficient as a military body, and because of his distinguished services in the field, and his single-hearted devotion to the interests of the National Guard in time of peace, whatever he may propose is entitled to the highest consideration. It is with regret, therefore, that we observe that his connection with the commission for reforming the military code of New York, has brought upon him the animadversions of some officers of the National Guard. One especially whose military service has not extended beyond the militia, characterise him as a "holiday soldier." Gen. Molinex entered the Volunteer service in 1861, and was discharged in 1865. He rose to the command of a division, was twice wounded, and received the medal of the War Fund Committee for distinguished bravery. He has made also a most excellent record as commandant of the Eleventh Brigade, bringing it to the highest state of efficiency. The opponents of the code make a mistake in attacking General Molinex's reputation.

—COL. BRID W. SPENCER has been appointed Brig.-Gen. and Inspector-Gen. of Rifle Practice on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, State of New Jersey. Gen. Spencer is an old National Guardsman, an enthusiast in rifle practice, and will make a most faithful and energetic head of this most important department of the State service.

—THE Veterans of the 12th New York have perfected their organization, and have elected the following officers for the year 1881: Colonel, Gen. Daniel Butterfield; Lieut.-Col., Col. Henry A. Weeks; Major, Col. John Ward; Adjutant, Gen. Frederick T. Locke; Chaplain, the Rev. Wm. L. McDermut; Paymaster, Major Henry A. Bostwick.

—It is more than probable that the 7th New York will encamp for one week at Newport this year, commencing about July 1st. The grounds will be on the bluffs—those lately occupied by the 23d New York.

—THE 14th New York, Brooklyn, paraded its full strength at the armory on Monday, May 23d, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its departure to the war. Gen. Christensen reviewed the regiment; a most excellent dress parade was executed. The marksman's badges won at Creedmoor last year were then presented, the battalion was dismissed and the floor cleared for dancing.

—1ST LIEUT. A. W. CONOVER, Co. B, 7th New York, proved himself a most competent Adjutant during the 3d Brigade drill on May 19.

—THE Veterans of the 9th N. Y. celebrated the 20th anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the war on May 27 by a dinner at the Westminster Hotel.

—MAJ. GEO. CONOVER, 47th N. Y., is detailed as president of regimental Court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies in that command. The court will convene at the armory on June 8.

—GATLING BATTERY E, 1st New York Division, "Washington Greys," held a drill on Tuesday evening, May 17, at the Plaza, Union Square. The Battery turned out 50 men, officers and buglers mounted, teams attached to guns, cannoniers dismounted, with Lieut. W. S. Harrison in command. The marching and trotting past in column by platoons by the flank, right and left front into line, and action front and rear, were exceedingly well executed; in some instances distances were not observed thoroughly, but, owing to green horses, this little deficiency could easily be overlooked. The drill was witnessed by the entire 1st Division, staff and prominent officers of the 1st and 3d Brigades. The firing of the Gatlings attracted an immense crowd of spectators, who frequently applauded the different movements. Capt. Ferdinand P. Earle has issued an order assuming command of the Battery, and entertained the command at a social dinner commemorating the first reunion of the Battery and its new commander on May 26th.

—GEN. CHRISTENSEN, 5th New York, has appointed Col. Wm. J. Denslow, late Adjutant, State of New York, Asst. Adjutant-Gen. of his Brigade, vice Stanwood. Gen. Christensen must be complimented on having secured the services of so efficient an officer, while the National Guard of the State will be pleased to know that an officer of the merits of Col. Denslow has again entered its active ranks.

—THE Commander-in-Chief, S. N. Y., has dismissed the appeal of 2d Lieut. J. W. Bennett, 9th New York, from the sentence of the 1st Brigade Court-martial. The appeals of Capt. A. Hornbaste, A. C. Homan and Lieut. Strauss, 5th New York, and Lieut. J. W. Jenkins, 22d New York, from the same court, have been approved and their fines remitted.

MR. EDWARD P. KENNARD, of Boston, has formed a co-partnership with Messrs. H. C. and H. R. Kretschmar, of New York, under the style of Kretschmar, Kennard and Co. Mr. Kennard is known to Army and Navy officers from his connection with the firm of Messrs. Bigelow Bros. and Kennard, Boston.

T. B. PETERSON and Brothers have just published as a continuation of Zola's "Nana," a novel called "Nana's Daughter."

T. B. PETERSON and Co. publish in a small volume, in large and clear type, two short stories "A Quiet Life" and "The Tide on the Moaning Bar," by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.

THE following despatch, forwarded to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, has been received at the War Department:

POPLAR CREEK, M. T., May 13, 1881.

To Break, Assistant Adjutant-General:

War parties of Yanktonais, numbering in all from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, have been here last night and this morning, and are still travelling. Some have gone north, others toward the Yellowstone, ostensibly to fight the Crees and Crows.

Reed, commanding.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE sum of \$250 has just been obtained at auction for the wreckage taken from the late Imperial Russian yacht *Livadia*, which foundered off the Crimea in 1879. She cost \$1,250,000. And now the St. Petersburg *Novosti* makes the singular assertion that the present Imperial yacht *Livadia* is to be broken up, on its arrival at Sebastopol—if it ever reaches there—and that the engines are to be used on board other vessels.

THE *Italia Militare* reports that a change in the organization of the Italian Cavalry is contemplated. Each cavalry regiment is in future, both in peace and war, to consist of two half regiments (*mezz reggimenti*), each three squadrons strong. The first, second, and third squadrons are to form the first half-regiment; the fourth, fifth, and sixth, the second half-regiment. Each half-regiment is to be in charge of a staff officer, a major commanding the first, a lieutenant colonel the second half-regiment. Each half-regiment is to have a staff, which will consist, besides the commanding officer, of an *aiuto maggiore*, a *furiere maggiore*, a *caporale maggiore*, and staff trumpeter (*caporale trombettiere*).

It is well known what fine vessels, comparatively speaking, the new class of composite sloops, of which the *Dotere* was one, are; yet they are most cramped for space. Engines, boilers, and coal bunkers have all to be placed in a space far too small for their proper efficiency. . . . Vessels of the *Dotere* class are floating volcanoes. They are fitted for discharging torpedoes—one from each side of the bow and one from each quarter—and carry a proportionate quantity of gun-cotton. It is an open question whether too much is not required from this class of vessel—guns, torpedoes, and machine guns. When stowage becomes so cramped, secure spaces between the magazines, the engine-room, and the holds are minimised. In these small craft it is the attempt to make the pint measure hold a quart.—*United Service Gazette*.

A MEDIUM class torpedo boat is under construction at Messrs. Thornycroft's yard, Chiswick. She is on the hydraulic principle, and will consequently dispense with screws, and will also be noiseless in moving through the water. Her estimated speed is put at 15 knots an hour, her length being 70 feet. The same firm are also building for the Admiralty twenty second-class torpedo boats.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, in responding recently to a toast to the army at the Royal Literary Fund dinner, said: He had always been one of those who believed that the more army matters were discussed in public the better it would be, not only for the army, but also for the State. (Hear, hear.) There was one point in all these controversies which could not fail to have struck many as it had struck himself—namely, the undue prominence which seemed to have been given lately in all these discussions to matters bearing especially upon the officers of the army. The interests of the non-commissioned officers and privates were too much ignored. (Hear, hear.) Now, that was not as it should be, for, highly as he appreciated the officers, he must say he had a great affection for the men, who were quite as well deserving of the consideration of the public and of the fostering care of the nation. (Cheers.) A British soldier was merely what he was made by the British officer. It had been said that the British soldier did not shoot as well as he ought to do; but whose fault was that? It certainly was not the fault of the soldier himself, and it was neither just nor generous on the part of any one to abuse the British soldier because he was not better instructed. They should remember that very few honors and rewards awaited the return of the gallant soldier after a successful war in which he had borne a noble and an honorable part. (Cheers.) He was bound to say that in his own experience he had seen as great self-abnegation, chivalry, and gallantry in the rank and file of the army as elsewhere. The late Sir George

Colley, one of the most gallant and noble men who ever commanded, recognized the same fact in the troops under his command, and with good reason, for their devotion had never been surpassed by their predecessors at any period of our military history.

A CHILIAN official estimates the losses of the Chilean army and that of the allies as follows: Chilean, killed, 3,276; wounded, 5,610; prisoners, 390. Peruvians, killed, 9,672; wounded, 4,431; prisoners, 7,020. Bolivians, killed, 920; wounded, 1,210; prisoners, 300.

THE Brazilian government is in the market as purchasers of an iron-clad ship and a cruising corvette for its navy, and Admiral Costa Azevedo has arrived in England with authority to enter into a contract for the construction of the two vessels.

A NEW book, revising the present rules of military equitation, will shortly be issued by the Horse Guards effecting a uniform practice throughout the British service at home and abroad.

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD—Positive cures Nervous Debility, and all weakness of generative organs—price \$1—6 for \$5—all druggists. Send for circular to Allen's Pharmacy, 315 1st Ave., N. Y.

MARRIED.

GILLMORE-BALL.—At Sitka, May 10, Ensign JAMES C. GILLMORE, of the U. S. S. *Jamestown*, to MARY, daughter of M. D. Ball, Esq., Collector of Customs of Alaska.

HOWELL-TYLER.—At 1103 Garrison Avenue, St. Louis, May 19, 1881, Lieutenant D. L. HOWELL, 7th U. S. Infantry, to Miss JULIA BEAUREGARD TYLER.

DIED.

FRENCH.—At his residence, No. 1315 N street northwest, Washington, on the morning of May 20, Brevet Major-General WILLIAM H. FRENCH, U. S. Army, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence at 4 P. M., May 22.

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HAYDEN, Teacher of Violoncello, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 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Liabilities, - - - 13,252,078.5.

Total Surplus, - \$1,879,162.06

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course of business before the Executive Depart-
ments at Washington. Special attention given to
the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for
Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and
generally all business before any of the Depart-
ments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers
to the Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor-General,
Washington, D. C.; Hon. James G. McKim, Treas-
urer of the U. S., Washington, D. C.; General O.
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STORE—399 Broadway, New York.

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Appomattox River Improvement.

Proposals for widening the Puddledock Out.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.

70 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md., May 16, 1881.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office

until noon of June 15, 1881, and opened im-

mediately thereafter, for widening Puddledock

cut, a part of the Appomattox Improvement

about two miles below Petersburg, Va.

Blank forms and specifications may be had at

this office.

Information as to the locality should be sought

in Petersburg, Va., from Mr. M. Riddle.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt. Col. of Engrs.

Proposals for Dredging and for Rip-rap Granite.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
New London, Conn., May 16, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this

office until 11 A.M., on the 15th day of June,

1881, as follows: Dredging:

New Haven Harbor, Conn.; Bridgeport Harbor,

Conn.; Norwalk Harbor, Conn.; Southport Har-

bor, Conn.; New London Harbor, Conn.; Thames

River, Conn.; Housatonic River, Conn.

Rip Rap Granite for breakwater at New Haven

Harbor, Conn.; Stonington Harbor, Conn.; Port

Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

Specifications and blank forms for Proposals

and guaranty will be sent on application to this

office. J. W. BARLOW, Maj. of Engineers.

Proposals for Dredging, Rip-rap Granite, &c.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. A.

Newport, R. I., May 11, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this

office until 12 o'clock on the 8th of June, 1881.

For Dredging at Wareham Harbor, Mass.;

Taunton River, Mass.; Providence River, R. I.;

Potowomut River, R. I.; Newport Harbor, R. I.;

Little Narragansett Bay, R. I. and at

for Rip Rap granite at Hyannis Harbor, Mass.;

Jetties at mouth of Connecticut River, Ct.

For building wing dam at Glastonbury on Con-

necticut River.

Specifications in regard to the work and blank

forms for proposals and guaranty will be sent on

application to this office. G. K. WARREN,
Lt. Col. of Engrs., and Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Improvement of Broad Creek, Delaware.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,

70 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md., May 16, 1881.

PROPOSALS for Dredging in Broad Creek,

Del., will be received until 11 o'clock A.M., of June

15, 1881, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms and specifications and any desired

information, can be had on application to this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt. Col. of Engrs.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage & Straw.

DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Houston Street, corner Greene,
New York City, May 18, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to

the usual conditions, will be received at this

office, until 12 o'clock noon on June 16, 1881, at

which time and place they will be opened in the

presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery

of Fuel, Forage, and Straw during the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1882, required at New York City,

Willett's Point, N. Y. H., and David's Island,
N. Y. H.

The Government reserves the right to reject any

or all proposals, or to accept such as may be most

advantageous to the Department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic

production.

Blank proposals and printed circulars stating the

kind and estimated quantities required at each

post, and giving full instructions as to the man-

ner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bid-

ders, and terms of contract and payment, will be

furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be

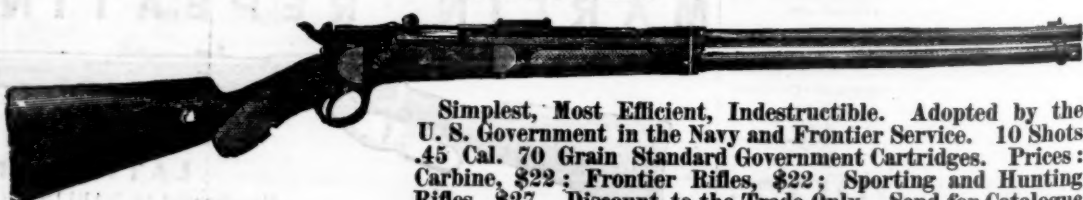
marked "Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw,"

and addressed to the undersigned.

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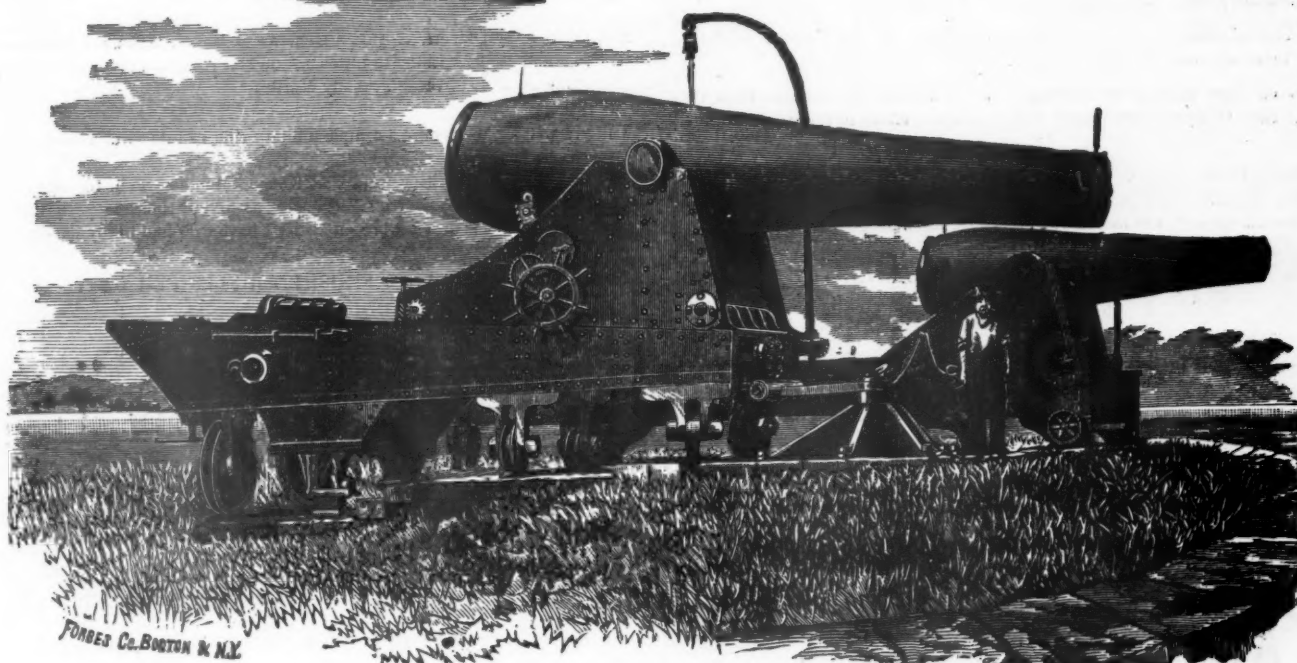
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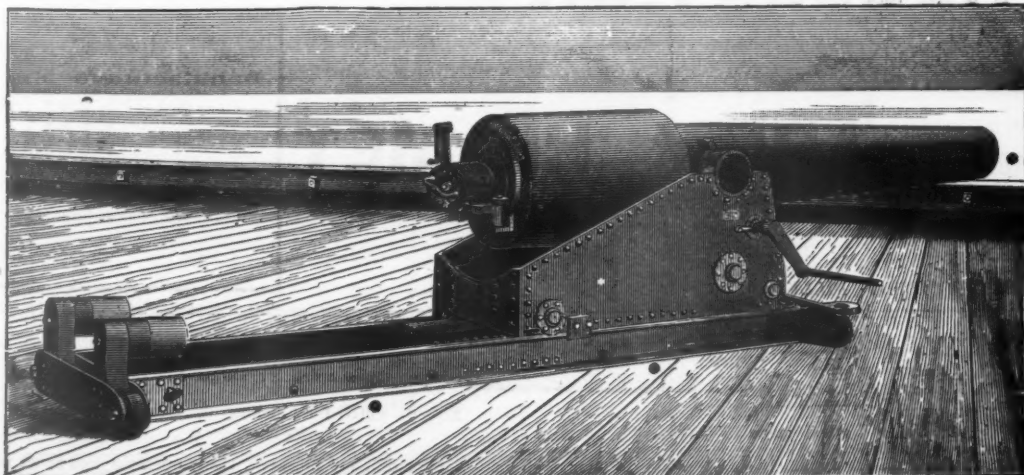
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IDENTICAL WITH THE ENGLISH "MARTINI-HENRY," EXCEPT IN THE CARTRIDGE CHAMBER AND EXTRACTOR.

The "Peabody-Martini" has greater range and is easier of manipulation than the "Martini-Henry."

The "Martini-Henry" is the regulation arm of Great Britain.

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The French Commission of Ordnance and Line Officers, after a year and a half spent in trials and investigations of various kinds of rifles, unanimously concluded that the "Martini-Henry" was the best Military rifle submitted to them.

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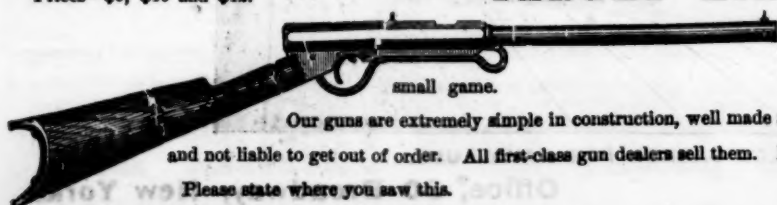
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